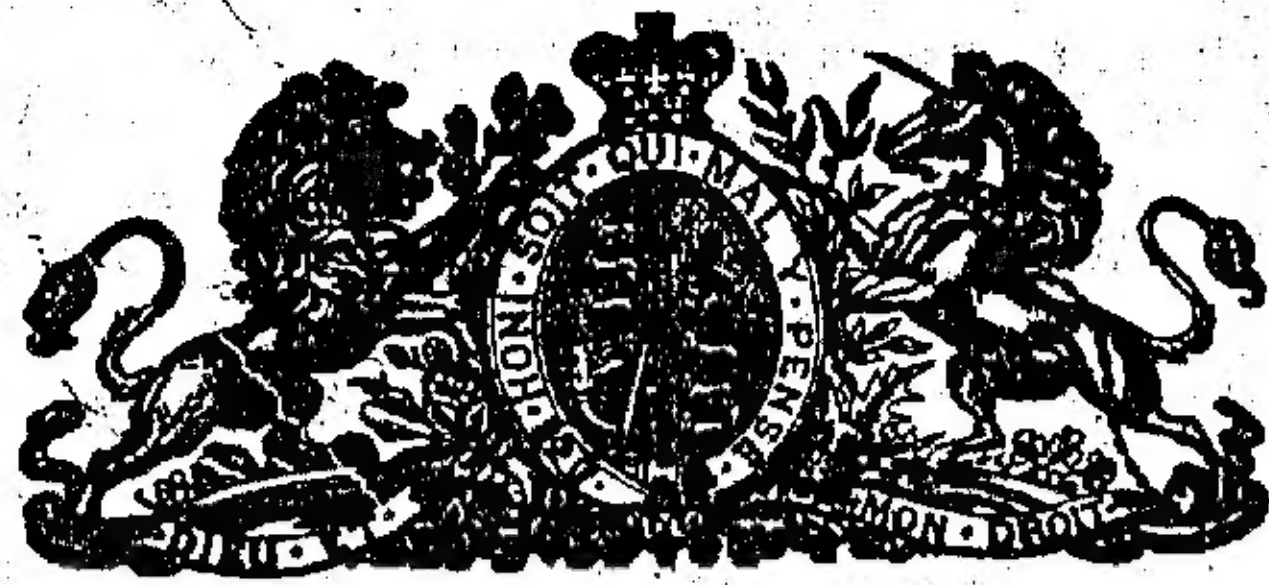


CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4889.

號八月三年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879.

日六十月二年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HENDERSON & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, £1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HON. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BELLIS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. HANCOCK, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMELON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £280,000.
RESERVE FUND, £160,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

For Sale.

RECENTLY ARRIVED, —AND— FOR SALE.

RODGERS'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY.

WATERLOO'S and DE LA RUE'S STATIONERY.
DESSERT and DINNER SERVICES.
TABLE GLASSWARE.
GENTS' TOOL CHESTS.
CABIN SUSPENSION and BULK-HEAD SWINGING LAMPS for OIL.
CABIN SWINGING CANDLE-STICKS.
SIGNAL and MASTHEAD LAMPS, (Latest Admiralty Regulation).
TUBE EXPANDERS, Assorted Sizes.
ENGINEER'S HAMMERS.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
COPPER WIRE GAUGE.
SPIRIT LEVELS.
INDIA RUBBER SHEETS, Assorted Sizes.
INSERTION RUBBER, Assorted Sizes.
INDIA RUBBER DOOR MATS.
INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.
CANVAS DELIVERY HOSE.
LEATHER BELTING.

A Large and Choice Assortment of American and English

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

NEW and POPULAR BOOKS,
INSTRUCTIVE and AMUSING.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.
PRESENTATION BOOKS.
NOVELS, &c.

MUSIC & SONGS,

by First-class Composers,
OPERAS, MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS, &c.

A Fine Selection of SHERRIES.

Very Fine "O. K."
BOURBON WHISKY.
CHATEAU DE FRANDS.
(A fine full flavoured
Breakfast CLARET.)
BRANDIES, GIN,
LIQUEURS,
ALE, &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, February 21, 1879.

FOR SALE.

EUGENE RIMMEL'S TROPICAL FLOWER WATER.

TRIPLE BRAND.

SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS.

VOGEL & Co.,
Sole Agents for China.

Hongkong, February 19, 1879. m19

FOR SALE.

A 58-inch SINGER & Co.'s "SPECIAL CHALLENGE" BIOCYCLE, quite new.

PATENT BEARINGS.
PATENT SADDLE.
DOUBLE BRAKE, & EXTENS.
Will be sold under Invoice Price; owner leaving Colony.
Apply to SAYLE & Co.,
Where Machine can be seen.
Hongkong, March 8, 1879.

FOR SALE.

COKE, £7.50 per Ton.
TAR, £7.00 per Gallon.
Apply to
GAS WORKS,
West Point.
Hongkong, March 6, 1879. m13

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending 31st December last, at the Rate of One Pound Sterling (£1 Stg.) per Share of £125, is PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 17th Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING Shareholders are requested to send in an Account of Business Contributions during the half-year ended 31st December 1878, on or before March 31st, on which date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 23, 1879. m1

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ARE AGENTS FOR

CURCIER and ADETS' CLARETS.
COGNAC and BRANDY.
CHUBB'S SAFES.
WHITEHEAD'S STOUT.
VAN HOBOKEN'S GIN.
FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.
SILVER LIGHT LAMPS.
FRENCH JAMS, Confiture de St. James.
STANLEY'S GOLD LACE and OFFICERS' DECORATIONS.
BAXTER'S CANVAS.
KOHNSTAMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

W. T. ALLEN & Co.'s-ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.
GILBEY & SONS' WINES.
BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE.
LEITCH'S DIARIES.
ISIGNY BUTTER.
TEACHER'S WHISKY.
CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.
THE NEW-LIFE JACKET.
LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS, OVER-
LAND MAIL, and THE HOME NEWS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Beg to call Special Attention to the following Departments:—

COAST ORDER DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS from the COAST or OUT-PORTS are Promptly and Carefully Executed. Goods not in Stock will be procured, if possible, in the Colony.

SPECIAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

BOOKS, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, ORNAMENTAL HOUSE or GARDEN FITTINGS, FURNITURE, PIANOS, MEDICINES, BILLIARD TABLES, ARMS, &c., &c., ordered from ENGLAND, at a Commission (all trade discounts being allowed) on the laid down cost, of 5 per cent. on amounts over, and 10 per cent. on amounts under \$100.

FORWARDING AGENCY.

PACKAGES of CURIOS, TEA, PRESERVES, &c., &c., forwarded to any Address in the UNITED KINGDOM by each P. & O. Mail, Charges in full collected either here or from the Consignees as desired. Particulars required with each Package are, Contents for declaration at Customs and value for insurance.
Hongkong, February 27, 1879.

EIGHT PER CENT. SILVER LOAN

THE CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT,

Authorized by Imperial Decree dated the 14th Day of the Ninth Moon of the Fourth Year of Kuang-Si (9th October, 1878)

Haiquan Taels 1,750,000—Shanghai Taels 1,949,500 Stock.

In Bonds of Shanghai Taels 500 each, bearing Interest from 11th April, 1879.
The First Instalment of Interest being payable on 5th October, 1879, in HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bonds are redeemable at PAR WITHIN SIX YEARS (1884) by HALF-YEARLY (ACCORDING TO THE CHINESE CALENDAR) DRAWINGS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN HONGKONG.

PRICE OF ISSUE—PAR.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION hereby invites SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR SHANGHAI TAELS 1,750,000 of 8 PER CENT. Bonds at the issue PRICE OF PAR, payable as follows:—
SHANGHAI TAELS 10 per cent. on application.
" 90 " 15 days after allotment.
" 100

The Bonds will bear Interest at the rate of Shanghai Taels eight per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly according to the Chinese Calendar, as per annexed Schedule, at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong (at current rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai) and Shanghai.

The first payment of interest on the full amount of each Bond will be payable on 5th October, 1879, at the above-mentioned places.

The Bonds will be redeemed at par within six years (1884) by 11 half-yearly Drawings, commencing 5th October, 1879, of Shanghai Taels 162,500 each, the balance of the Loan, Shanghai Taels 162,000, being paid off on 9th August, 1884.

The Drawings will take place in Hongkong in February and August in each year, and the Bonds so drawn will be paid off at par on the respective dates specified in annexed Schedule at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong (at current rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai) and Shanghai, after which dates interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease.

The Loan has been authorized by an Imperial Decree, dated 9th of October, 1878.

The Loan, principal and interest, is specially secured by the hypothecation of the Imperial Maritime Customs' Revenue of the ports of Shanghai, Foochow, Canton, Ningpo and Hankow—the five Ports which have the largest Customs' Revenue of the Empire—to the extent necessary for the due payment of interest and repayment of principal of the said Loan.

The special hypothecation of Customs' Revenue to meet the charge of the present Loan is constituted by the deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Customs' Bonds, signed by the Viceroy and Governors of the respective Provinces in which the Ports referred to are situated, which Bonds will be held by the Bank in trust for the holders of this Loan. These Customs' Bonds will be received, in case of need, in payment of Chinese Customs' Duties.

Certified Translations of the Official Documents authorizing the Loan, may be inspected at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Default in payment of any instalment at the due date will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full; and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the final instalment.

Bonds to Bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipt.

	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
1st Instalment due 5th October, 1879.....	162,500.00	68,325.81	230,825.81
2nd " 30th March, 1880.....	162,500.00	68,021.70	230,521.70
3rd " 23rd September, 1880.....	162,500.00	66,717.59	229,217.59
4th " 19th March, 1881.....	162,500.00	60,413.48	222,913.48
5th " 12th September, 1881.....	162,500.00	44,109.37	206,609.37
6th " 8th March, 1882.....	162,500.00	37,805.26	200,305.26
7th " 1st September, 1882.....	162,500.00	31,501.15	194,001.15
8th " 25th February, 1883.....	162,500.00	25,197.04	187,697.04
9th " 21st August, 1883.....	162,500.00	18,892.93	181,392.93
10th " 14th February, 1884.....	162,500.00	12,588.82	175,088.82
11th " 9th August, 1884.....	162,000.00	6,284.71	168,284.71
Shanghai Taels.....	1,750,000.00	415,857.85	2,165,857.85

Applications (Forms of which can be obtained at the Office of the Bank) accompanied by a deposit of Shanghai Taels Ten per cent., will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation until the Eleventh day of April, 1879, on which date the allotment will be made.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents
Issuing the Loan.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1879.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Store-keeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 11th of March, 1879, at 11 o'clock a.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD.

Sundry condemned NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES, comprising:—
Old Wrought and Cast Iron, Iron Tanks, Leather Hoses, Canvas, Lamps, Lanterns, Glass, Clocks, Boats, etc., etc.
Sundry Provisions, Clothing, etc.
4 Tins each 4 gal. Ether.

And,
2817 lbs. Tobacco.
1000 Blankets.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1879. m11

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY, Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily.—The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES of GROUND close to the water, viz.—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.
Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Steamship
"OLYMPIA,"
NAGEL, Master, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 10th Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 6, 1879. m10

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Capt. CULLEN, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 10th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 7, 1879. m10

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Capt. M. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, March 7, 1879. m11

FOR SINGAPORE, PORT DARWIN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer
"MENDOTA,"
Captain DABKE, R.N.R., will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 16th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, March 7, 1879. m18

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"DIAMANTE,"
Capt. TREBAUD, shortly due, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 7, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

The American Bark
"ALDEN BESS,"
Captain NOTES, will load here for the above Port, and will leave this on MONDAY, the 10th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOP KEE.
Hongkong, March 4, 1879. m10

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship
"CHARMER,"
Captain LUCAS, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 7, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship
"MARY WHITEHEAD,"
Captain CUTLER, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 7, 1879.

FOR VICTORIA (VANCOUVER'S ISLAND).

The A 1 American Bark
"HELENE,"
Captain SNOW, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, February 13, 1879. m10

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

The A 1 American Bark
"COLOMA,"
Captain SNOW, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, February 13, 1879. m15

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship
"MATCHLESS,"
Captain DAWES, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, February 13, 1879. m13

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship
"GOLDEN RULE,"
Lewis, Master.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1879.

FOR PORTLAND.

The A 1 American Bark
"STILLMAN B. ALLEN,"
Taylor, Master.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark
"STRATHMORE,"
MILLAR, Master.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, February 13, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG.

The 3/3 L. 11 German Schooner
"HOLSTEIN,"
KULPER, Master.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE, NAGASAKI & AMOY.

THE S. S. *Glenorchy* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 10th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 3, 1879. mal0

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Venice* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 3, 1879. mal4

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *AMAZONE*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Indus*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 10 A.M. the 7th Instant, at 3 P.M., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after Friday, the 14th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, March 7, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Ex "Ava."

R. J. A. H. (in cross) No. 107, Aldridge Salmon & Co., 1 case Hosiery, from London.

Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

To Let.

TO LET.

GREEN MOUNT, Possession on or before 15th May.

Apply to: GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

TO LET.

PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable for OFFICES and DWELLING, also for a STORE, Queen's Road Central. Possession 1st March next.

Apply to: LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situated on Fraya East:—

FIRST FLOORS of Nos. 2 and 4, Fraya East.

As also,

A FRONT and BACK ROOM in the DWELLING to the eastward of the Pier, with part of its spacious Verandah. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanahai, MARINE LOT 65.

Also,

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wanahai Pier. Timber received on Storage at the Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Fraya Central.

Apply to: TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS OFFICES and GODOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60, Fraya Central.

Apply to: WO HANG,

Nos. 6 and 7, Fraya West.

Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

Mails.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON; ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *GEELONG*, Captain C. FRASER, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 15th March, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. MEYER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 1, 1879. mal5

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *BELGIO* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 17th day of March, 1879, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 P.M. of the 16th March. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REBUNDANCE is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

For further Information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 26, 1879. mal7

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. F. GROBIEN in our Firm CEASES To-day.

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASES on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jyl

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASES from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

OHUN AXIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHAU, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under his new régime will be continued to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Insurance.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

General Agent.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

Insurance.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHRILL, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £400,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000 " Annual Income £250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, have this Day taken over charge of the Hongkong Agency, and are prepared to grant INSURANCE on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

THE SCOTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament. ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.) CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Halls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Rates and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARSHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

Intimations.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 3. Vol. VII.

OF THE

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites. Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi. Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History. Coins of the "Ta-Tsing" Dynasty. The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ang. The Ballads of the Shi-king. Translations of Chinese School-books. Tonic and Vocal Modification in the Foochow Dialect. Legislation and Law in Ancient China. A Plea for "Fan-k'wai." Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—Taxes on Industries in Canton. A Bit of Folklore about Candles, Lamps and Fire. Legends on Chinese Porcelain. Tame Birds. To make a Tul (Antithesis). "Respect This." The Army of Kwangtung. Gutia Percha in China. Chinese Dialects. "Confucius Loading a Horse in the Desert."

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, January 21, 1879.

F. HUTCHINGS begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply BEEF, MUTTON, &c., from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.

SHOP—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral.

Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

GEORGE PHILLIPS (DECEASED).

CLAIMS against the above Estate should be sent in to the Undersigned before the 15th of March.

H. F. HANCOCK, Acting Consul.

Canton, Feb. 25, 1879.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 98.

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT—WOOSUNG RIVER.

WOOSUNG INNER BAR SIGNALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 31st March, 1879, Geometrical Signals will be substituted for the flags now in use at the Woosung Inner Bar Station, showing the depth of water on the Bar during the day.

An explanatory diagram, showing the signals which indicate the depth of water from 10 feet to 24½ feet and which will show the same in approaching the signal station both from Shanghai and from seaward, is added herewith.

To indicate a rising tide a ball will be hoisted at the mast head.

In case of there being greater or less depths of water than here given, the number of feet will be signalled by the "Universal Code of Signals" at the mast-head, and the half feet by a red and white flag at the yard-arm.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

GERALD E. WELLESLEY,

Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,

Engineer's Office,

Shanghai, 31st Jan., 1879.

Depth of water in feet on Bar.	Signal	Depth of water in feet on Bar.	Signal
10	▲	17½	●
10½	▲	18	●
11	▲	18½	●
11½	▲	19	●
12	▲	19½	●
12½	▲	20	●
13	▲	20½	●
13½	▲	21	●
14	▲	21½	●
14½	▲	22	●
15	▲	22½	●
15½	▲	23	●
16	▲	23½	●
16½	▲	24	●
17	▲	24½	●

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet. THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA; BY N. B. DENNY, F.R.D.

The following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern papers:—

Dr. Denny has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore—*Times*.

A very important addition to Folklore literature—*Athenaeum*.

The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology—*Fall Mail Budget*.

A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's valuable volume—*Graphic*.

A very amusing and very instructive book—*Spectator*.

Adds useful testimony to curious information—*Ilk London News*.

Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher—*British Quarterly Review*.

We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions—*John Bull*.

A work which merits attention as being to a large extent *ex genere*—*Globe*.

An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white—*London Quarterly Review*.

We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting subject—*Fraser's Magazine*.

Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions—*London and China Express*.

Deserving of careful reading. Throws much light on the study of comparative mythology—*(Shanghai) Celestial Empire*.

Dr. Denny has contributed not a little to exhibit the inner life and mode of thought of the Chinese people—*North China Herald*.

Amusing and instructive enough to command a ready sale—*Hongkong Daily Press*.

The book is one for the general reader; thoroughly readable and entertaining from beginning to end—*China Mail*.

A book of reference to the student and a light and pleasant volume—*Shanghai Courier*.

Abounding with entertaining and interesting matter—*Japan Mail*.

Pleasantly written and instructive—*Strait Times*.

We trust the author will continue his interesting researches. He has produced a very interesting and valuable volume even if he has not established his theory—*New York Nation*.

Representative of the interest and importance of the study of folklore—*London Tatler*.

We may thank Mr. Denny for treating the subject with broad ideas and from a high plane—*New York Evening Post*.

Dr. Denny appears to have done his work with great thoroughness—*Australasian*.

Nous savons gré à l'auteur de la peine qu'il s'est donnée à recueillir des matériaux importants—*La République française (Paris)*.

Il volume del signor Denny è di quelli che non si leggono, ma si divorano—*Revista di Roma*.

Indispensable to the student of the very instructive subject of Folklore—*Dublin University Magazine*.

For Sale by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1879. [w111p79]

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
VARIETY BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery,
to detect any attempt at substitution of inferior
brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be
most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or
the slighter complaints which are more particularly in-
cidental to the life of a miser, or to those living in the
bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system
against those evils which so often beset the human race.
Ver—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,
diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,
ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to
cure alike deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable
Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized
world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietors, Thomas
Holloway, 53, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the
United States.

20ap78 1w 1f

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL, PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKKEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIVES, BOARDS, KNIVES, CONSISTENTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. BOTTLES 3d. EACH; AND TINS,
6d. 1s. 2s. 3s. 4s. 5s. 6s. 7s. 8s. 9s. 10s.

OAKKEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CUTTING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

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(NON-MERCURIAL)
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
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WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1in., 2in., 4in., 6in., 8in., 10in., 12in.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

20ap78 1w 52s 20ap79

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1879) the Chinese
Mail will be issued twice instead of tri-
weekly, as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now
assimilated to those of the China Mail.
The unusual success which has attended
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
medium for advertisement.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
cisco and Australia.

Intimations.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY.
THE WEAK MADE STRONG,
BY
NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.
Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,
being non-fermented and free from Spirit,
as certified by Dr. Hassall and other
Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty,
and extensively used in the principal Hos-
pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases
of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as
well as being a most agreeable and efficient
substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very
strongly recommended to be taken instead
of Wine or Beer between meals, as it
imparts immediate strength, assists diges-
tion, and produces appetite, and it may be
freely taken by total abstemious without any
misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating
effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or
three times a day. The Extract should be
kept lying down in a cool place.
Copies of the Original Testimonials from
Physicians and the Public can be forwarded
upon application to the Manufacturer.
Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-
facturer, G. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,
East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &
Co., Hongkong.

4ja78 1w 1f

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-
sion to be the most wonderful and valuable
remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for
coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and ar-
rests those too often fatal diseases—
diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diar-
rhoea, and is the only specific in cholera
and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all
attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations
and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in
neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-
ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,
reports (December 1865) that in nearly
every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis
Browne's CHLORODYNE was administered,
the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.
—"So strongly are we convinced of the
immense value of this remedy, that we
cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of
adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Jour-
nal, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.
J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-
dyne; that it is always right to use his
preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the
words "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the
Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical
testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 2d., 4s. 6d.,
and 1lb.

4jan79 1w 28s 4jul79

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FRING-SHUI, OF THE RUMOUR OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. EVELL. One Volume, 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.

BUDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
PRACTICE. By Dr. E. J. EVELL. Second Edition. One
Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Laid,
Camford & Co.,
Hongkong, July 21, 1879.

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JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,

ENGINEERS,
89, CANNON STREET, E.C. HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS, W., LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MACHINERY FOR RAISING WATER.
PUMPS for DRAINAGE.
PUMPS for IRRIGATION.
PUMPS for RECLAMATION.
PUMPS for EMPTYING DOCKS.
PUMPS for CIRCULATING WATER IN SURFACE CONDENSERS.
PUMPS for RAISING SUNKEN SHIPS.
PUMPS for USE ON BOARD SHIPS.
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PUMPS for MANUFACTURERS.
PUMPS for HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER WHEELS, &c., &c.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Catalogues can be obtained on application to the Office of this Journal.

8mr79 alt 3 1f

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London,
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14de78 1w 52s 14de79

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE MARK.



CANOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., and 1lb., each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER

TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,

And by Special Appointment to

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, B. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,
THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN,
AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

BENSON'S
WATCHES, of every Description,
suitable for all climates, from £2
to 200 guineas. Chronographs,
Chronometers, Keyless Levers,
Presentation, Repeater, Railway,
Guards', Soldiers', and Work-
men's Watches of Extra Strength.

Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending
their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufacturer the Illustrated Catalogues of
Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, silver, and Electro-plate, which are sent post free,
as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock
in the world.

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufacturer, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON'S PATENT FOR TURKISH CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY
sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

Steam Factory and City Show Rooms—
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

West-End Establishment—
25, OLD BOND STREET.
Established 1749.

5oc78 1w 52s 5oc79

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S
FLUID
MAGNESIA

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

30mr78 1w 52s 30mr79

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of
Sportsmen is invited
to the following Am-
munition, of the best
quality, now in general
use throughout Eng-
land, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S

Treble Waterproof & F 8 Quality

Percussion Caps,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and
Felt Gun Wadding.

Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breach-
loading Guns.

Wire-Cartridges for killing Game
at long distances.

And every description of Sporting
Ammunition,
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers
in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
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Intimations.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



JOSEPH GILOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These
Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious
drugs, therefore the most delicate can
take them with perfect confidence. Their
beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The
old unfailing family remedy is daily recom-
mended by the most eminent Physicians.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877.

22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.
Sir—Your Lozenges are excellent, and
their beneficial effects most reliable. I
strongly recommend them in cases of Cough
and Asthma. You are at liberty to state
this as my opinion, formed from many
years experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. Keating, Indian Medical Service.
Dear Sir—Having tried your Lozenges
in India, I have much pleasure in testifying
to their beneficial effects in cases of In-
cipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial
Affections. I have prescribed them largely,
with the best results.

W. B. G., Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by
all Chemists, in bottles, each having the
words "Keating's Cough Lozenges"
engraved on the government stamp.

5oc78 1w 52s 5oc79

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM
TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for INTERESTING OF TARRAD
WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHE-
MISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist and Druggist.

5oc78 1w 52s 5oc79

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's

ESS; WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET

—and STEPHANOTIS; BAU DE

COLOGNE—LAVENDER

WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORONA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English
Perfumery.

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18may78 1

Mr. Andrew Wind,

NEWS AGENT, &c.

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OF

China and Japan.

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THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-
KING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,
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Svo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.

by

WM. F. MAYERS, N. R. DENNY, and
CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.
DENNY, F.R.D.

LONDON: N. TURNER & Co.

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The scope of this work includes detailed
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MENTS, notes on the CLIMATE and general
TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY
and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its
neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES
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the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from
official returns, together with statements
respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EX-
CHANGES, LINES

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS,
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS
AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, February 20, 1879. ma20

**THE CHINESE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the
EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING
of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company will be held at the Head Office,
Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the
24th March, 1879, at 3 o'clock P.M., for
the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors, together with a Statement of
Accounts to 31st December, 1878.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 10th March to the
24th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BRADLEE SMITH,
General Agent.

Hongkong, February 19, 1879. ma24

**THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that an
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of
the above-named Company, will be held
at the Company's Office, No. 89, Queen's
Road, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong,
on MONDAY, the 10th day of March next,
at 3 p.m., for the purpose of passing cer-
tain Special Resolutions providing for the
following alterations in the Constitution
and Articles of Association of the Com-
pany; viz:—

- 1.—That the Business of the Company be
in future managed by a Board of
Directors and a Secretary instead of
the former and General Agents as
heretofore.
- 2.—That if in the opinion of the Directors
the Business of the Company in any
year be such as not to warrant the
Payment of Interest at \$12 per cent.
per annum on the Paid-up Capital,
they may during such year reduce
such Rate to such lower amount as
they may consider desirable for the
Interests of the Company.
- 3.—To enable the Directors if a necessity
shall arise to pay such Interest or
any part thereof out of the Reserve
Fund.
- 4.—To provide that when there shall be
profits applicable for dividend the
same shall be divisible as the Share-
holders in Meeting shall determine.
- 5.—That Fourteen Days instead of Thirty
Days notice may be given of all
Meetings of the Company.
- 6.—That Clause 147 of the Articles of
the Company be expunged, leaving
future changes in the Regulations of
the Company to be made as provided
for by Ordinance No. 1 of 1865.

NOTICE is hereby also given, that a
Second EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of
the above Company, will be held at the
same Hour and Place on MONDAY, the
24th day of March next, for the purpose of
Confirming such Special Resolutions as
may be passed at the First mentioned
Meeting.

Dated this Third day of February, 1879.

By Order,
J. BRADLEE SMITH,
General Agent.

**HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS
STORAGE.**

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at
Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS
GODOWNS, under European supervision;
and VESSELS Discharged alongside the
WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick
despatch.

MEYER & Co.,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, November 20, 1878. my29

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI
during the Summer Months, leaving
HONGKONG on the 1st of April next.
Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER,
DR. EASTLAKE will receive his
PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS,
No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the
MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

BETHOVEN, German barque, Capt. R.
Helf.,—Melchers & Co.
WANDERING MINSTER, British barque,
Capt. Sievwright,—Captains.
LARGO, British barque, Capt. T. Brown,
—Edward Schellhaas & Co.
NEWBURN GLENN, American barque,
Capt. D. Bradford,—Meyer & Co.
ORANGE LEE, British barque, Capt. A.
J. Winter,—Butcherfield & Swire.
JOHANN FRIEDRICH, German brig, Capt.
A. H. Kronsche,—Wieser & Co.

For Sale.

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**CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT.** Parts I.
and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal
8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL,
Ph.D. Püblingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS
AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1879.

to-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ANY CLAIMS against the British Barque
"JAMES SHEPHERD" must be
sent in to the Underwriter before Noon
of TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, or they
will not be recognized.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 8, 1879. mr11

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 8, *Johann Friedrich*, German brig,
242, A. H. Kronsche, Wakata (Simabara
Gulf) March 1, Wheat.—Wieser & Co.
March 8, *Yotung*, British steamer, 286,
S. W. Goggin, Swatow March 7, General.
—Kwok Ah-chong.
March 8, *Helene*, German barque, from
Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.

Mar 8, *Silver Ea* is, for Saigon.
8, *Excelsior*, for Saigon.
8, *Ada*, for Marseilles, &c.
8, *Tanaka*, for Yokohama.
8, *Amazon*, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Saga, for Labuan.
Mignon, for Honolulu.
Johann Smidt, for Whampoa.
Kirkland, for Chefoo.
Humboldt, for Manila.
Elostin, for Hamburg.
Amoy, for Canton.
Ocean, for Melbourne, &c.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Yotung*, from Swatow, 3 Europeans
deck, and 138 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Ada*, for Saigon, 10 Seamen, and 8
Chinese; for Singapore, Messrs Sanchez del
Agulla, Fisher, Mr and Mrs Mulholland,
and 6 Chinese; for Batavia, Mr Von der
Biesen and servant; for Marseilles, H. E.
D. Carlos d'Espagna (Spanish Minister),
and del Perajo (Secretary). Messrs R. G.
Wray, and A. J. Wilgaard.—From Shang-
hai: for Marseilles, Mrs Curtis, Messrs
Shom, Tomas, and Sayn.—From Yoko-
hama: for Galle, Mrs Williams, 2 children
and servant; for Marseilles, Mr and Mrs
de Geoffray (French Minister), 3 children,
and 2 servants, Messrs H. Frank, A. Bror-
sen, and Mrs Green and servant.

TO DEPART.

Per *Ocean*, for Brisbane, Mr F. J. C.
Wildash; for Cocktown, 2 Europeans
Steering; for Australia and New Zealand,
479 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German brig *Johann Friedrich* re-
ports: Bad weather with Northerly storms
and high sea.
The British steamer *Yotung* reports:
Fresh monsoon throughout.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest
London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—
VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.		
When left.	Name.	From.
Aug.	9, Urania,	Penarth
Sept.	25, Clurnum,	Cardiff
Oct.	16, Jacobine,	Liverpool
	16, Rosine,	Cardiff
	19, Hermann,	Bremen
Nov.	8, Jan Peter,	Maasius
	21, Fulda,	Hamburg
	20, Rosaire,	Cardiff
Dec.	18, Blenheim,	Flushing
	21, Kong See (s.),	London
	23, Glamis Castle,	Cardiff
Jan.	11, Scotland (s.),	London
	18, Gleniffer (s.),	London
	21, Sarpedon (s.),	Liverpool

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal:
Glenalloch, Galley of Lorne.
Merionethshire.

Carrioks. *Sailing Vessels.*
As Liverpool.
Deucalion (s.)
At Glasgow.
Glencoe (s.) via London.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—
Per H.M.S. *Atalanta*, at 2.30 p.m., on
Monday, the 10th inst.

For MANILA.—
Per barque *Victoria*, at 8 p.m., on Mon-
day, the 10th inst., instead of as
previously notified.

Per *Olympia*, at 8.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 10th inst.

Per *Emeralda*, at 8.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 10th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHEW.—
Per *Delagat*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the
10th inst.

For BANGKOK.—
Per *Delagat*, at 4.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the
11th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per *Adria*, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the
11th inst.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet *Geelong*,
will be despatched on SATURDAY,
the 16th inst., with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe via Brindisi or Southampton;
to the Straits Settlements, Batavia,
Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt,
Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa,
nor for Mauritius.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *Belgia*,
will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th
March, with Mails for Japan, San
Francisco, and the United States,
which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters
(except for Non-Union Countries) may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage
until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies
(except the Bahamas and Hayti),
Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay
can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, February 26, 1879. mr17

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—

The Australian Contract Packet *Menmuir*,
will be despatched from Hongkong, on
TUESDAY, the 18th inst., with Mails
for Singapore, Port Darwin, Thursday
Island, Cocktown, Cleveland Bay,
Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney,
Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, and
Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after
11.15 a.m.

The Mails will be closed at 11.30. Supple-
mentary mail on board with 18 cents
late fee till time of departure.

Correspondence for Southern and Western
Australia can be sent by this route if
desired, but as a general rule it is
better to send it via Galle.

Hongkong, March 7, 1879. mr18

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Djemah* will
be despatched on SATURDAY, the
22nd inst., with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon,
India (via Madras), Australia, New
Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Soc-
nelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Suva,
and Alexandria. This is the best
opportunity for forwarding Corre-
spondence to E. Africa, the Cape,
St. Helena, and Ascension.

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing
Mails, &c., by both the British and
French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—

5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.
Posting of all printed matter and
patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted
on board the packet with Late Fee of
18 cents until time of departure.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, March 8, 1879.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...	\$595
" " Old Patna, cash...	—
" " New Benares, cash...	660
" " Old Benares, cash...	—
" " New Malwa, cash...	800
" " Old Malwa, cash...	800
" " Allowance Teals...	—
" " Allowance Teals...	—

Exchange.

Bank, Wire...	3 5/8
" 30 days sight...	3 5/8
" 6 months sight...	3 7/8
Credits...	3 7/8
Documentary, 6 months sight...	2 1/8
India, Wire...	220
" demand...	723
Shanghai, demand...	73
" 60 days sight...	109 1/2
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B...	109
Sycee...	2 1/2
Mexican...	28.50
Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 touch...	28.50
Sovereigns...	5.55

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 42 1/2 prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,450
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,800
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,400
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 715
Chinese Insurance Co., \$292 1/2
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$750 ex div.
China Fire Ins. Co., \$170 ex div.
H.K. & W. Dock Co., par.
H.K. & M. S. Boat Co., \$7 dis.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 16
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 105
Hongkong Gas Co., \$65
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$125, ex div.
China Sugar Refining Co., \$125, cum int.
Do. of 1877, \$110, ex coupon

Temperatures.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises,
Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, March 8, 1879.	
Barometer—9 a.m.	30.818
Do. 1 p.m.	30.224
Do. 4 p.m.	30.224
Thermometer—9 a.m.	80
Do. 1 p.m.	82
Do. 4 p.m.	82
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 a.m.	66
Do. Do. 1 p.m.	67
Do. Do. 4 p.m.	67
Do. Maximum	83
Do. Minimum over night	67

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd.
R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain.
Morning Service 11, Evening 4. Holy
Communion on the first Sunday in the
month. Thursday, at 5 p.m., Evening
Prayer and Sermon.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion
on the second and fourth Sunday in the
month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at
11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service
in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with
communion on first Sunday of every month.
—Rev. Dr. Eitel.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Henderson. Service at 5 p.m., every
Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free.
Morning Prayer and Communion on the
first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor E. Kitzke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

2 p.m.—*Olympia* leaves for Manila.
4 p.m.—*Emeralda* leaves for Manila.
Alden leaves for Portland Oregon.

Meeting.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited, at
No. 39, Queen's Road.

Amusement.

8.30 p.m.—Entertainment at Temperance
Hall, Stanley Street.

Miscellaneous.

Transfer Books of The Chinese Insurance
Co., Ltd., closed from this date to 24th
March, inclusive.
Goods per *Glenorchy* undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, March 11:—
Daylight.—*Douglas* leaves for Coast Ports.
11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Naval Yard.
Claims against the *James Shepherd* must
be sent in to the Agents before Noon.

WEDNESDAY, March 12:—
9 p.m.—Meeting of St. John's Lodge.

FRIDAY, March 14:—
Goods per *Amazon* undelivered after
Noon, subject to rent and landing
charges.

SATURDAY, March 15:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, March 17:—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

TUESDAY, March 18:—
Noon.—*Menmuir* leaves for Singapore, &c.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES,
MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.
The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.30 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879.

THE short homily in rhyme which we
publish elsewhere on the Wah-shih-shan
dispute will give pleasure to some and
pain to many. Beyond stigmatising the
riotous conduct and lawless spirit of the
Chinese, and a feeling of disgust that
the "great unwashed" had again been
found ready at the bidding of a small
body of gentry to commit acts alike
disgraceful to the people and their rulers,
we have not pronounced upon the merits
of the unfortunate Wah-shih-shan busi-
ness. It will possibly be better now to
await the result of the present negotia-
tions (regarding which the *Poochoo*
Herald appears to entertain such feeble
hopes) are an estimate be formed of the
rights and wrongs involved in the begin-
ning of the difference. But on the other
hand, it is matter for the deepest regret
that "A Yotung Chinese," possessing
the accomplishments of a good Western
education such as are apparent in the
rhythm and rhyme of the flowing lines
referred to, should see in the missionary
anything approaching to the picture he
paints in his stately lines. Surely much
of the polished satire here levelled at the

honest, hard-working, ill-paid missionary
—and nearly all of them can well
sustain that character—is prompted by
the strong feelings surrounding the writer
rather than by an impartial, unimpass-
ioned and intelligent knowledge of the
real facts of the case. Personally, how-
ever, we think the "self-denying life"
which is so frequently set up as a model
for the missionary savours much of a
caricature. We hold that the English
missionary should be regarded, so far as
his rights are concerned, as nothing less,
nothing more than a British subject. He
holds property in the capacity of a
British subject, and to harp upon the
"peace-at-any-price" doctrines of
Christianity, and demand that a box
on the ear should be followed by a
turning of the other cheek, is an unfair
stepping beyond the letter and spirit of
the Treaty, which is our charter
of intercourse. These matters have been
so often discussed in these columns that
it is needless to elaborate our views;
but it would, on the other hand, be most
regrettable if, even when contending for
their undoubted rights, the faintest
semblance of justification for the stric-
tures of "A Yotung Chinese" should ever
be furnished by the attitude of any of
our English missionaries.

SOME remarks appeared a few days since
in the *Amoy Gazette*, on the advisability
of obtaining "security" for native ser-
vants, which have a most direct applica-
tion to the circumstances and conditions
of this Colony. The example given by
the Chinese in this matter of engaging
servants is held up to the foreign resi-
dent. It is well known that the Chinese
master never hires a servant, domestic
or otherwise, unless that employe is well
known by a respectable shopkeeper or
householder, and is accompanied by a
guarantee for his good behaviour. "This
practice," says our contemporary, "which
is just one branch of that great system of
mutual responsibility which is one of
the mainstays of the Chinese society and
State, offers advantages which it is short-
sighted to overlook and suicidal not to
make use of." There can be no doubt
whatever that this is a safe principle;
but it is not so easy to carry it out as
our contemporary would seem to imply.
Respectable servants and willing "securi-
ties" must be more plentiful in Amoy
than they are here if no difficulty is ever
experienced in obtaining guarantees for
the good behaviour of domestics or em-
ployes. Much has been attempted here
with the object of facilitating the engage-
ment of servants, as well as of keeping a
satisfactory hold over them after they
are engaged. Our Registration Ordinance
accomplished some good, until the
wily Celestial discovered that he could
obtain a situation with Wong Asam's
registration ticket quite as well as with
his own, and that his ticket was the
slightest use to the Police if he departed
to his native place taking his master's
spare cash with him. Still, so far as it
can be done in Hongkong, foreign resi-
dents here ought to have as many of their
servants recommended, guaranteed, or
"secured," or all three, as circumstances
may permit.

can be shown to have existed elsewhere, the circumstance will be of importance in estimating the chances of ancient Chinese customs being closely connected with similar customs in the West. The same reviewer thinks the "best man" was once he who assisted the lover to carry off his bride by force, and prefers to a similar functionary as being frequently mentioned in Russian poetry. In comparing Chinese marriage ceremonies with those of Turkestan, we have called attention to a similar custom in the latter country, but as yet we have not heard of its having ever existed in China.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE services at Union Church to-morrow will be conducted by the Rev. J. C. Edgo.

MAILS for H.M.S. *Himalaya* close at 2.30 on Monday, and it is intended to despatch her during the afternoon.

CH'ENG FU, who since the retirement and subsequent death of Ying King-ling, has held the appointment of Acting Treasurer at Canton, has now been confirmed in the post. His appointment to Honan has therefore been cancelled.

TAN Cricket Match, Bankers and Brokers v. Merchants, played this afternoon, resulted in a signal defeat for the two B's, who were beaten in one innings. Merchants scored 123 in their first innings, while the other side made only 63 (1st innings) and 37 (2nd innings). Lucas made 32, Darby 34, and A. P. McKewen 27 for the Merchants.

HOT-WATER pipes have been provided for heating the Supreme Court, but are seldom used. It has been found a by no means pleasant method of warming the Court, and it is therefore found necessary for all but the robust to appear in Court equipped as if for an Arctic expedition. The Police Court is even worse than the Supreme Court, and an hour passed within its ancient walls is enough in these days to lay the foundation for a heavy doctor's bill; but as it is only Magistrates, lawyers, police reporters and that sort of people who suffer, it does not so much matter.

We commend to our readers for careful perusal the letter, written by the Rev. Arnold Foster, to the *Friend of China*—which appears in our 6th page—in which that disinterested young missionary advocates a widening of the field of operation coupled by the Anti-Opium Society. Mr. Foster, it may be remembered, addressed a warm appeal to the Hongkong community through these columns on behalf of the Famlee Fund, and he has since been presented with a valuable testimonial at home for the admirable manner in which he acted as Secretary to the China Famlee Fund in London.

THE usual fortnightly Entertainment will be held at the Temperance Hall, 14 and 16, Stanley Street, on Monday evening, commencing at the usual hour, 8.30. A nominal charge of 20 cents will be made for civilians, all others free. The following is the programme:—

- 1.—Pianoforte Solo, "L'Ezasi."
- 2.—Song, "Tis but a little faded flower."
- 3.—Reading, "George Washington."
- 4.—Song, "I am so volatile."
- 5.—Recitation, "Dow's Hat."
- 6.—Quartet, Piano and Strings, from Beethoven.
- 7.—Song, (by desire) "The Shah's Visit."
- 8.—Song, "Norah, dear Norah."
- 9.—Recitation.
- 10.—Song.

THE following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 2nd Sunday in Lent, 9th March, 1879:—

Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon, at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Rev. W. Warner Parry, B.A.; First Lesson, Genesis, xxvii. 2 to 41; Second Lesson, Mark, ix. 7. 2 to 30; Psalms, No. 7; Cantate Domino, No. 73; Monks; Benedictus, No. 88; Monks; Anthem, "O Lord most holy," No. 39; Hymn, "Christian, dost thou see them," No. 91; Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Genesis, xxi. 1 to 34; Second Lesson, 1 Corinthians, i. 26 and 31; Psalms, No. 55; Monks; Cantate Domino, No. 73; Monks; Deus Misereatur, No. 8; Monks; First Hymn, "O Christ, who art the light and day," No. 95; Second Hymn, "The day is past and over," No. 21.

AN Austro-Hungarian expedition, consisting of Count Bela Szchenyi and two scientific companions, has started for Central Asia, the Kuen Lun, and Tibet, which they propose to reach by way of the great Yang-tse-kiang river. The Count, accompanied by Baron Schenk, the German chargé d'affaires, had an interview with the members of the Board of the Taung-tung, at Peking, about the beginning of October last, in the course of which he expounded his plans to the apparent satisfaction of the board. Prince Kung particularly is said to have been pleased with the Count, and has since furnished him with letters of recommendation to the Chinese Residents at Lhasa and other officials. It is time for English explorers to look to their reputations; for though Africa and the Arctic regions are facile scenes of conquest to them, something more powerful than glaciers and snow-capped mountains appears to keep them out of Central Asia, and the field is left undisputed to the Huns, the Persians, the Prejavalaks, and a whole army of minor Russian travellers.—*Full page Budget.*

Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates Sitting.)
8th March, 1879.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

ALL Aknam, a fireman, on the British steamer *Menmuir*, was charged with cutting and wounding one Mahomed Amed, the serang on the same vessel, with intent to kill and murder. The wounded man being in Hospital, the case was remanded till Monday.

DRUNKENNESS.

Le Vede Antoin, a seaman S.S. *Amazona*, was charged with being drunk and incapable, and was fined 25 cents.

SPOILING HIS LITTLE GAME.

Teoi Ato, described as a farmer, was charged with being out without a light or pass.

P.C. No. 47 (Adam Smith), stated that at about 3 a.m. he saw the defendant loitering about Circular Pathway and concealed himself when he saw the Constable approaching. The constable asked him where he lived, and he pointed out a shop; he was taken there, but the shop-people knew nothing about him.

Defendant stated, in defence, that he had no occupation, and that he only arrived here about 4 days ago. Fined \$5 or 4 weeks' imprisonment.

DETERMINED ASSAULT.

Sung A. Cheung, hawker, was charged with assaulting one J. Noon, a seaman, in the Queen's Road East. The complainant was unable to attend, as he was suffering from a severe wound in the head.

James Morrison, a corporal in the 74th Regiment, stated that he saw a great crowd in the Queen's Road, and on going to the spot saw a sailor leaning against a door near McGregor Barracks, his face covered with blood. The defendant had also got blood on his face from a cut on his left eye. Defendant appeared to be very excited, and was standing in front of the sailor, making a great noise, gesticulating with his hands. The sailor became unconscious and fell to the ground. Witness and two other soldiers placed the sailor in a chair. The defendant was handed over to the Police. The sailor was trying to seize the defendant when he fell down. Patrick Fitzpatrick, a private in the 74th, gave corroborative evidence, and said that he had seen the defendant strike the sailor with a long bamboo apparently with all his might. The sailor's head was out, and he immediately staggered. The defendant had a scratch on his eye, but witness did not see any one strike him.

The case was remanded till Monday.

China.

(Herald, Feb. 27th.)

Almanacs appear to be a Government monopoly in China. At least we are informed that the sale of these valuable publications is restricted to Yamen underlings, and that the officials are allowed to reap any profit derivable from the trade. In no other way is it possible to account for a proclamation bearing date 28th day of the 12th moon of the 4th year of Kwang Shu, issued by the Min Magistrate and extensively posted throughout the City and suburbs. This proclamation forbids, under penalty of death, the publication and sale of almanacs by persons unskilled in horoscopy, and warns the people that fitting days for weddings, burials, land-purchases, and so forth can be discovered only in the almanacs prepared at Peking by the Astronomical Board. At first sight, it might appear that the Min Magistrate was taking quite a proper fatherly interest in this matter, but the fact is that the mandarins are peculiarly concerned in the sale of these officially-inspired almanacs. They receive a few copies from Peking annually; some of these are printed here for general circulation and sold at the various book shops, the officials or their underlings (it amounts to the same thing) receiving the regulation "squeeze," or a percentage of the book-sellers' receipts. It is regrettable that this superfluous paternal solicitude for the welfare of the people should not be devoted to more practical ends:—sanitary reform, for instance, or a proper comprehension of the evils resulting from a malarious atmosphere, would be a fitting subject to dilate upon in the next magisterial fulmination.

SHANGHAI.

(News.)

Shortly before three o'clock on Sunday morning last a native constable was patrolling his beat in the Fuhkien road, when he discovered the door of a house unsecured, and entered. In a well furnished back room he found a Chinese man attired in long clothing, regaling himself with chicken and wine, and in answer to the constable's enquiries he represented that he was the proprietor of the house, and invited the constable to join in the meal. The constable begged to be excused on the ground that it was too early, and expressed astonishment that his would-be host should be up at that hour. Without the least hesitation the man replied, "I am a dealer in fish and it is necessary for me to be at the East Gate to buy fish as the fishermen come in, in readiness for the market at five o'clock." "But," replied the constable, as you are wearing long clothing? "It is not usual for fish dealers to do so." "I am No. 1 man," was the answer; but the constable's suspicions were aroused and he called for the inmates of the house. A respectable attired man then came down stairs, told the constable that he was the proprietor of the house, and could not account for the presence of his early guest, who was still devoting his energies to the chicken and wine. When this individual was appealed to for an explanation, he admitted, with the greatest coolness, that he had entered the house by slipping the latch with instruments he produced, and was forthwith marched off to the Louza Police Station. There he was questioned as to his previous career, and acknowledged to two other burglaries, which he had also effected by slipping the latch of the doors; and when stripped, scars were visible on his legs, showing that he was no stranger to the supposed reforming influences of the bamboo.

Another burglar has been cleverly captured, having the proceeds of his handiwork in his possession. Between four and five o'clock on Monday morning last a native constable met a well dressed man and a coolie near the Loong-fel bridge. The former was carrying a box on his shoulder, and the latter had two water-buckets closely packed with bottles. Recognising the man with the box as a convicted thief, the

Sergeant stopped him and asked him to account for his possession of the box, whereupon the coolie stopped also. The statement made was not satisfactory, and the Sergeant took them to the Louza Police Station. It was there ascertained that the box was a case of champagne, and that the bottles contained over thirty bottles of various kinds of wines and liquors, which it was subsequently discovered, had been stolen from a foreign house on the Bubbling Well road, near the Grand Stand. Entrance had been effected by cutting a hole through the cook-house door.

SOOCHOW.

It is a common thing to hear "no business," "trade is dull," "hard times," &c. There must be something in the cry as far as Soochow is concerned just now, for everybody "puts up a poor mouth." "Cash is dear" is the assigned cause. Numbers of all kinds have closed because they cannot pay the rent. Masons and carpenters have returned to the country, as there are just two houses being built in the city. Numbers of clerks and mechanics are out of employment. It is said that trade has not been good since the small cash was prohibited, two years ago, but probably it is an indirect effect of the recent famine in the North.

NANKING.

February 23rd. Spring nosogaya, summer nosogaya, autumn nosogaya, winter nosogaya—all are different from each other, but hardly one is more beautiful than the rest. There is a charm in the fresh verdure of a spring landscape that is lacking in the mature aspect of a summer scene; compared with the splendour of the russet golds and silens of autumn foliage, the unvarying green of Maytime tires the eye; while winter has a certain grandeur of desolation peculiarly her own. For the last two weeks, the yellow mowers which lie outstretched beyond the city walls have been gleaming under the rays of a sun as brilliant as that of June, and the country is now gradually getting green again. The market-gardeners are all as busy as bees, and their plantations are like so many chessboards for regularity of outline and furrows. Five months ago the whole face of the landscape—mountains, and valleys, and moors—was covered with rank luxuriant grass as high as an average man. Then the grass was cut for fuel, and the place assumed a completely different aspect; the country was almost unrecognisable in its naked state; yet this dreariness and wildness imparted to it only another charm. Now the fields will become again "clothed in living green," and the inherent beauties of the scenery I have so often dwelt upon will be once more transfigured and start into new life. On the Lake of Lotus there is now not one flower; there lies a large, smooth, placid sheet of fluid silver, studded with fairy islets and reflecting the crimson flames of murine as in a molten glass. Ere long there will be not a square foot of water to be seen; the lotuses will have bloomed out again, and the wide expanse will be transformed into a great field of spreading leaves bestarred with gigantic flowers of purple, magenta, and white. Life rolls on easily amid these revolutions, and cannot but participate in the soothing influences of this beautiful and peaceful corner of the world. Men seem to grow old here; their bodies have but little wear and tear, and their spirit none. They live in quiet under the shadow of the Purple Golden Mount, and neither ask nor wish for any change of lot; when they are buried on the wild hillsides or on the breezy moor, not even death dividing them from the ministrations of the children they have left, the simple beauties of the countryside where once they lived and worked.—*Courier.*

TAI-NAN-FU.

February 1st, 1879. I have an item of scientific interest to communicate this time, which I give you as it came to me. On Monday, Jan. 13th, I visited the Tai-nan-fu Arsenal, where I learned that on the 24th day of the 18th month (Chinese) three great pieces of mortar had been brought there by the managers of the Arsenal. The account given me was the following. It was reported the year before that there were such pieces at a village called Kao Chwang, 40 or 50 li east of this city, just over the boundary line of Chang-shi Hien. The village in question is five li south-east of K'eh Tien, a town on the great road to Ch'efoo. The pieces lay about a half apart, one before a temple, another beside a well, and the third by the road side. There was no tradition of the time when they came to earth. On the date above mentioned, a five-mule cart brought them to the Arsenal, when the smallest and most compact was weighed on a Fairbanks scale and scored one thousand eight hundred and sixty pounds (860 lbs.). The other two were too large to weigh, but are reckoned as weighing between two and three thousand catties a piece. From the smaller piece, there have been fragments broken, when a sulphurous odor was detected. A knife blade which it appears like steel. A piece which I send with this, will give you an idea of its appearance. I also send a small bar of beaten iron made from the same piece. The managers of the Arsenal wish a chemical analysis made, which I hope will be done in Shanghai and a report sent them. They offer to sell two of the pieces. They do not present an attractive appearance as they are, but their weight would commend them to the Berlin or any collection. When I saw, years ago what was then the finest collection of meteoric iron in the U.S. at Amherst College, Mass., there were few specimens which exceeded fifty or one hundred lbs. These pieces do not appear to have been out or marked by the people, and the breaking of small fragments at the Arsenal has been to prove whether it was iron. To a casual observer they appear like large stones which had lain in a stream of water for centuries, and afterwards left for dust and dirt to collect on them.

There is in the prefecture of Tai An, 30 li south of this, a village called Lo Sing Chwang. At a place 25 or 30 li north-east of this city, there is a stone which the people say fell from the skies. I have never found time to visit these two places, although often intending to do so.

The country is still very dry, and the Mandarins have been praying for snow. On the 13th of January the thermometer stood 45° above zero, but at Chinese New Year it was very cold. A day or two before it moved a little.

The new Chinese and Foreign Post Office was successfully kicked out of the city on Jan. 11th. The reason given me by the

gentleman in charge was that the people suspected that the foreigners had played a sharp game, and under the name of a Post Office got a location for a chapel in the court-yard of a temple on the main street. I hear to-day that it is to be reinstated.—*Courier.*

ON THE WUH-SHIH-SHAN AFFAIR.

"The Devil can quote scripture."

Ye would have the offenders taught the right And chastised; for your wrong requital must Follow or else an hundred war-ships' might Is at your back: ye seek but what is just;— Yet, reverend sirs, methinks ye were not sent To teach the creed of justice and of chastisement.

Ye speak of Britain's might to 'venge your wrongs That creed of nations—"Might is Right;"

That Britain, with her iron ships, is strong. But it becoms ye ill, methinks, of might To speak who follow him your Lord who said "My Father could send angel-legions to my aid."

Indeed ye make me muse in doubt if ye Be led by that same spirit from your home Who led those fishermen of Galilee To seek scorn, hunger, shame and death in Rome.

Indeed, ye reverend sirs, ye make me doubt: Your Lord once spoke of graveyards whitened from without.

Think ye, could ye see those Galileans now, Ye'd know them for your fellow-workers, they With labour-hardened hands and sunburnt brow;

Or, like the Levite, ye'd pass on your way? I fear they might mistake your stately home For the imperial palaces of ancient Rome.

Ye preach a self-denying life, and yet That rich man's viands, beneath whose table

Lazarus, were, methinks, not costlier than are set

Daily on your board as God-given bread. We know not if the creed ye come to teach Be true or false,—we know ye live not as ye preach.

We want no priests to help us in our need; Priests we have, shaven and unshaven both; We want no mumblings of an outworn creed, But science we want and knowledge for our growth.

And Rulers, brave, unselfish, wise and just To sweep you from our land as whirlwind sweepeth dust.

FOOCHOW.

A YOUNG CHINESE.

COINAGE OF THE STRAITS.

The *Straits Times* gives a price of a return furnished by the Colonial Treasurer, of Singapore (Mr. Willans) of the silver and copper coins imported during the last eight years. In view of the agitation for the establishment of a Mint to coin a British dollar and smaller coins, this will be interesting.

A return has been furnished by the Hon. W. W. Willans, Colonial Treasurer, of the silver and copper coins imported into the three Settlements from 1st January 1870 to 31st December 1878. There were no subsidiary silver or copper coins imported in 1870, and no silver coins in 1871.

The following table shows the imports of silver coins in Singapore and Penang to the end of last year:—

	Singapore.	Penang.
1872	\$ 64,250	\$ 7,750
1873	20,000	10,000
1874	40,000	20,000
1875		
1876	14,000	8,000
1877	20,000	10,000
1878	72,000	18,000
	\$220,250	\$71,750

There were no balances on hand at the end of any year, except that in Penang at the end of last year there was a balance of \$14,000. It would seem justifiable, therefore, to draw the conclusion that supplies have not exceeded the demand and have hardly been adequate. Considering there is a profit to Government on the import of these coins some explanation seems required why this should be so.

The imports of copper coin into Singapore and Penang were as follows since 1871, there having been none in 1870:—

	Singapore.	Penang.
1871	\$ 11,204	\$ 9,000
1872	89,450	19,950
1873	86,800	18,150
1874	104,400	61,700
1875	120,800	78,100
1876	40,650	20,400
1877	65,000	
1878	40,100	10,000
	\$446,204	\$217,800

The \$446,204 worth imported into Singapore were disposed of as follows:—

	Singapore circulation.	Malacca.	Labuan.	Perak.	Selangore.	Sungei Ujong.
Shipped to Penang.	\$192,830					
" Malacca.		68,370				
" Labuan.			218,800			
" Perak.				2,000		
" Selangore.				4,800		
" Sungei Ujong.					600	
On hand 31st Dec., 1878.						18,000
	\$446,204					

The imports into Penang are accounted for as follows:—

	Penang circulation.	Malacca.	Perak.	Selangore.	Sungei Ujong.
Shipped to Malacca.	\$173,950				
" Perak.		18,000			
Balance 31st Dec., 1878.					1,850
	\$217,800				

From 1871 to 1878, in which years only imports took place, the value of copper coins imported into Malacca amounted to \$93,650, which were disposed of as follows:—

	Malacca circulation.	Singapore.	Selangore.	Sungei Ujong.
Shipped to Singapore.	\$78,150			
" Selangore.		8,000		
" Sungei Ujong.			2,000	
Balance 31st Dec., 1878.				6,100
	\$92,650			

The inference to be drawn from this return, which was called for by the Hon. W. W. Willans, would appear to be that while the supply of copper coin has been perhaps adequate to the needs of the colony, that

of subsidiary silver coin has scarcely been so, and that Mr. Willans should take steps at once to increase the supply of the latter.

-AMOI READING ROOM FOR CHINESE.

Mr. H. Budler, of the Imperial German Consulate, Hon. Secretary of the above institution, has requested us to publish the following:—

REPORT.

Since the establishment of the Reading Room in August 1876 I have published two reports, the first in September 1876, the second in the same month of 1877; last year I was prevented from giving the report in due time by my absence from Amoy. I have now made up the accounts to the first of January last, and shall circulate them a few days hence.

I now beg the readers of this paper to give a kindly consideration to the subject of statement and appeal.

The continuance of the institution seems now to be secured for some time to come, as the principal Chinese Authorities have recently been induced to promise a yearly subscription of \$150, and more yearly contributions from Chinese may yet be counted upon. As the institution is carried on in the most economical manner, the current expenses for house rent, wages of curator and servant and miscellaneous wants, not exceeding \$10 per mensem, and as, fortunately, the subscription to Chinese newspapers is not high and the price of books coming within the scope of the Reading Room, comparatively low, the time has now come to extend with the help of the above subscriptions the facilities afforded already by the institution to those Chinese who wish to inform themselves about foreign countries, their commerce, religion, arts and sciences, and I hope soon to be able to report some progress in this direction.

The Reading Room has up to this time not been what it would be correct to call a success, as has been stated in the former reports rendered and published in the Shanghai papers. It had to struggle more especially against the indifference of most Chinese scholars and merchants to the obtaining of any information regarding foreign countries, and the circle of its regular visitors was unfortunately very limited. The newspapers did now and then attract a greater number of readers, when some specially interesting information, e.g. about the large fire at Hongkong, the Kwangsi rebellion, the complications with Russia and such like topics, were contained in their columns.

The maps of the world in which the Chinese names had been filled in or that contained them originally, were rather regarded with blank wonder than with any appreciative interest; the scientific books—translations of foreign works—require more study than any ordinary Chinese gentleman is willing to devote to them, and even such excellent publications as Mr. Fryer's "Chung Hsi Wen Chien Lu," the articles in which have this great superiority over the translations that they are specially written for readers devoid of the most elementary knowledge of scientific subjects, or the new defect "Peking Magazine," do not find as many readers as one would naturally wish to expect. The description of the Franco-German war in three good-sized volumes, has, I believe, found more readers, of all the works collected in the Reading Room.

Although I did not shut my eyes to the want of success I have just dwelt upon, still I have never been altogether discouraged, and have in the yearly reports expressed my belief that some good was being done in a quiet, unobtrusive way, and I think I can now see the seed that has been sown make its appearance above the ground here and there and promise a harvest, which, it is true, will take years to ripen, but of which a smaller fraction may, yet earlier than he expected, reward the toiler of the soil.

The existence of the Reading Room is now well known to the Chinese inhabitants of Amoy, and they are aware that they can obtain, without trouble or charge, all important information extant in their language on foreign matters and China's international relations; the native Officials take an interest in the institution and have given evidence in their sympathy with its objects by the regular support they have, as stated above, recently consented to give to the Reading Room.

I trust that, after what has been said, the friends of the institution who so kindly helped me in this work will not regret the interest they have taken in it and consider that the funds which have been contributed by foreigners since the foundation of the Reading Room (in all \$840) have not been wasted.

The readers of this paper will here expect me to again ask for their support, and I frankly confess that such is the object of this Report, for the publication of which I am greatly obliged to the Editor of this paper.

I indeed appeal again for help, the same help that was so kindly given me before. Let us once more show the natives of this country that we are ready to make a sacrifice for the promotion of the good understanding between them and ourselves, which will result from a better knowledge of our arts, literature and science being acquired by them.

The help I ask for may be pecuniary, but it may also be given in other ways.

Any object which can serve for the instruction of the visitors of the Reading Room will be most thankfully received and duly acknowledged. Illustrated foreign papers, old and new, illustrated books, engravings, pictures in general, photographs of famous men and women, of buildings, works of art, maps, an atlas, terrestrial and celestial globes, drawings of machinery, models of such—in short, all that will appeal to the eyes of a Chinese learner and be understood by him when a few explanations are added, will be most welcome. I should also be very thankful to our sinologists for presenting the Reading Room with copies of such works as will illustrate to native students the amount of research and labour that foreign scholars have bestowed on the Chinese language and Chinese subjects generally, e.g. a vocabulary, dictionary, Dr. Legge's classics, Chinese Reader's Manual, *China Review* etc. Many more objects might be named that could be placed into the Reading Room with advantage, but I can safely leave it to those who sympathize with any effort made for the diffusion of useful knowledge among the Chinese, to select and choose whatever they see might help the great end.

I shall be much obliged to the editors of the various papers at the ports and at

Hongkong if they will reprint or notice the report and appeal, and so bring it well before the foreign public in China.

Perhaps that the residents of other ports may also be induced to establish similar Reading Rooms for Chinese.

I shall be most happy to give any further information, that may be wanted, about the way in which the Amoy institution has been established and is carried on.

Amoy, 25th February, 1879.

H. BUDLER,
Hon. Secretary.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The Australian press, at the departure last mail, were greatly exercised in mind as to who should become Governor of New South Wales. Mr. Pope Hennessy was spoken of by some as a likely candidate; and the rumour has called for from a correspondent of the *Brisbane Courier* the following reminiscences of Mr. Hennessy times "in the House":—

There is not much possible or necessary to add to the article published in these columns respecting Mr. Pope Hennessy, the rumour new Governor of New South Wales, but may, perhaps, be allowed a few personal reminiscences. As you may imagine, the must be a very far away echo. It goes back to the year 1861, a year full of stirring deeds, one of those years which, with the startling events, cling tenaciously to the memory. In that year the Confederate rebellion broke out, the Emperor of the French announced that he had abandoned the miserable King of Naples to his fate, the Treaty of London happened, and the Prince Consort died. Lord John Russell was Foreign Secretary, Palmerston was First Lord of the Treasury, and Gladstone at the Exchequer, and they all enough to do in the House of Commons in supporting their Italian policy.

It was during the discussions on Piedmontese affairs that the member for King's County, Mr. Hennessy, became a notable if not eminent man. He and Sir George Bowyer were the leading members of what was then the only comic paper in those days, we won't term the Pope's brass band. Mr. Hennessy it must be admitted, was very well known in the House at this period, but it was chiefly as an irrepressible, as an adventurer, as a glib spoken fellow, as the possessor of unbounded impudence, as a man who could not and would not be put down. It used to be said out of doors and in the papers that his principles were those which would best and soonest advance his interests, but this estimate was not a fair one. For example the same conscientious adherence to the Roman Catholic religion which used to urge him on in his gaudy attacks upon Lord Palmerston and the Government foreign policy led him when he went to Hongkong to assume the Governorship, in succession to Sir Arthur Kennedy, to pay his allegiance to the representative of the Pope first and to the representative of the Queen next.

I have never been able to see why he should be blamed for this. Any blame that accrued should fall upon the people who appointed him. He was but loyal to his faith, and acting in the spirit of the Earl of Denbigh, who, speaking for all English Catholics at a great meeting in London, created a sensation by declaring that he was a Catholic first and an Englishman next. I cannot remember that the young member for King's County did any good for his Italian friends by the course he adopted at the exciting period to which I refer, but I do remember that the Liberal Government had their way, and that the King of Naples was consigned to the oblivion he well mer

O silence oft whispers a lovelier tale
Than the voice of the harp or the nightingale,
And a sigh unrestrained from lips that are
 mute
Wakes sweeter emotion than laughter or lute.

Yes! richly the treasures of music may roll;
But music imagined flows nearer the soul;
And I ne'er would forget the dear chord of a
sigh
For an ocean of rapturous melody!

Less control o'er the heart to a tempest is
 given,
 Though it bound like a peal from the organ
 of heaven,
 Than to echo, scarce heard in the ravine's
 recess,
 With a thrill of Eolian tenderness.

The sun may usher the glittering morn
With dew-drops hung,
And a golden light that in heaven is born
O'er earth be flung;
But night will come and shadow the light,
And pass away.

The Summer comes with her rosy charms
And blossoming flowers,
And the earth lies warm in her sheltering

All the sun-lit hours;
 But Winter stern with his icy stride
 Draws darkly near,
 And Summer is laid like a faded bride
 On an autumn bier.

Our hearts may be light as the summer air
 Enfolded by love,
 With a thousand hopes of a future fair
 Known only above;
 But sorrow with eager malignant hand
 Will darken our life,
 And our hopes are slain like a flashing banner
 Struck down in the strife.

While the world may last it will ever be a
Shadow and light—
A golden day and a summer glow,
Then winter and night;
And what is a moment of fleeting bliss
That is born to die?
A clasp of the hand, a tender kiss
And the rest a sigh.

Mr Fronde, in an article on "Science and Theology, Ancient and Modern," which appears in the current number of the *International Review*, sums up his hopes for the future of religion in the following words: "Man's nature is the same as it always was. Man has much to teach us, but its message is not the last nor the highest. If we infer the future from the past, a time comes when we shall cease to be dazzled with the thing which we call progress, when increasing 'wealth' will cease to satisfy, and may be found incapable of being produced or preserved except when relegated to secondary place, when the illusions which have strangled religion shall be burnt away and the immortal part of it restored to its rightful sovereignty. A long weary road may lie before us. Not easily will an inviolable atmosphere of reverence be spread round spiritual facts to warn off the intrusive intruder. Piously, reverently, humbly adoration of the great Maker of the world, at times so beautiful that religious faith might have remained for ever behind an enchanted shield, if imaginative devotion could have kept within bounds its demands upon the reason. Not till Catholicism had piled superstition on superstition, till Protestants had elaborated a speculative theology which conscience as well as intellect at length flung from it as incredible, did angels which guarded the shrine fold their wings and fly. The garden of Eden is created now by the trampling of controversy and no ingenious reconciliations of religion and science, no rivers of caustic holy war can restore the ruined loveliness of a stationary faith. But the truth which religion will assert itself again as it asserts itself before. A society without God is best of it is not permitted to exist; when once more a spiritual creed has enlivened itself which men can not on the one hand, and believe with their whole soul is to be hoped that they will have grown wiser by experience, and will not again the most precious of their possessions ruined by the extravagances of exaggerated credulity."

To the Editor of "THE FRIEND OF CHINA."
 Sir,—Permit me to make a suggestion to the friends of the Anti-Opium Society. Might not the end which they have in view be more effectually gained, if they unite with what has hitherto been a special work, some other work of a general character, calculated, on the one hand, to interest the public at home in relation to China, and, on the other hand, to be beneficial in various ways to the Chinese themselves?

At present the Society has two difficulties to contend with in calling attention to 'the evils of the Opium'. In the first place, it has to contend with a large amount of indifference. The members of Englishmen take so little interest in anything that concerns China or the Opium that it sometimes seems almost impossible to secure for the Opium Question the attention which it deserves. Then there is prejudice in the public mind against Anti-Opium agitation. A vague but general impression prevails in England that the evils of the opium traffic have been exaggerated, and although this is a false impression, it nevertheless operates so powerfully to create a prejudice against the Society which avowedly exists for the object—the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

I cannot but think that if the bands, were established on a somewhat basis, it would appeal more successfully to the sympathies of our countrymen, and would attract to many supporters who would not otherwise connect themselves with it.

Three objects occur to me as being worthy of a place in the Society's programme, and with your permission, say something about each of them:

2. Considering the past and greatness of China, and considering an important part which the Chinese nation unquestionably destined to play in future history of the world, it is in every way desirable that some active effort

be made to diffuse information in England concerning that country and its inhabitants. To most Englishmen, China is at the present time an utterly unknown region. Its geography and history are never taught in our schools. Until quite recently the study of Chinese was not in any way recognized by our Universities. In ordinary times the editors of our newspapers, reviews and magazines seldom think it worth while to give the public any news of what is passing in China. Under those circumstances the ignorance of even educated people amongst us in regard to China is scarcely to be wondered at, though it is certainly a matter for regret. Would it not be possible, and would it not be worth while, to establish some organization for improving this state of things?

I once heard it observed, by one who holds a foremost place amongst English Sinologists, that *The Friend of China* might have been a perfectly invaluable publication in its scope were enlarged and it were more abundantly supplied with contributions. I can illustrate, in order, written by these same names were a guarantee for the reliable character of the information which they furnished. A publication of this kind would never have more than a limited circulation, but a Society which made provision for the delivery of popular lectures on China, and which aimed at introducing into the periodical literature of the day, short and interesting articles on Chinese matters, might do much to stimulate a general interest in that country and its people. The awakening of such an interest would help, at least indirectly, to draw public attention to the question of the present policy of Great Britain in the matter of the Opium trade, and thus, sooner or later, to make a continuance of that policy

II. In an interesting article on "The Chinese as Colonists," which appeared in *The Nineteenth Century* for last September, from the pen of Sir Walter Medhurst, allusion is made to the growing disposition which the Chinese show to leave their native country in order to colonize other lands. In that article Sir W. Medhurst makes various proposals for improving the type and condition of the Chinese who emigrate. He thinks that international arrangements might be made between the Government of China and various Western powers, whereby the emigration of the Chinese would be properly regulated, and the welfare of the emigrants, in their adopted countries, would be provided for. But, even supposing arrangements of this kind to be made, we cannot overlook the danger of oppression which always exists when a weaker race comes into contact with a stronger one; we can one forget how, by means of this oppression, the seeds of a lasting enmity are sown in the minds of the oppressed against their oppressors. Happily the gross and barbarous cruelty which has been practised upon the Chinese coolies in Cuba, has never been equalled in Australia or even in San Francisco. These outrages upon humanity have attracted the notice of the Anti-Slavery Society, and have called forth its sympathy and active interference; but even in Australia and in San Francisco cases of harsh and unjust dealing with Chinese immigrants have not been uncommon, and any Society which would station agents in those countries, to watch the interests of the Chinese, to take their part when they are unfairly treated, and to enforce the laws that exist for their protection, would deserve the lasting gratitude, not only of the Chinese themselves, but of all who desire the happiness and well-being of mankind. Here, then, is another of those cases which must surely command general sympathy from all the friends of China, which would not fail to receive support from the general public in England.

III. For many years England has tributed large sums of money for carrying on missions in China. As a missionary have often wished that we could show Chinese—who are an eminently practical people—more of the practical results of Christianity has produced in our country. The truth is that the Chinese have not seen much of our highest civilization, our best side of our modern civilization. They have seen our steamships and our appliances of war, they have seen a great deal of our railways and telegraphs, and they long been in the habit of purchasing manufactured goods; but they have had little opportunity of seeing what Christianity as distinguished from mere material progress, has done for Western nations generally, in the way of mitigating the form of suffering and distress. Here, where they have seen, and thankfully availed themselves of the advantages of a Mission Hospital, but would they not have found a truer estimate of our Christianity, if they had realized what effects it has produced in creating amongst Christians an "altruism of humanity," evincing their countless forms of ministry to suffering humanity under every description? We have amongst ourselves homes and asylums for the fatherless and the widow, for the insane, the incurable. Why should a Society exist for the purpose of carrying out works of philanthropy in India and China? In both those countries there are at all times an amount of poverty, want, of which people who have never seen England can form no idea. How good news of God's care for his people's necessities to the heathen? We have not, our Christianity must be as true unlike the Christianity of Christ it will be long enough before it much way amongst unbelievers. But we need to be properly ventilated in the other Christian countries in order to receive warm and generous responses.

Within the last few months, at the
of a special appeal for help, a sum of
50,000*l.* has been raised in Great
and Ireland for the purpose of
relief to the sufferers by the recent
in China, and that almost immediately
handsome contributions had been re-
every quarter of the kingdom for the
of the sufferers by famine in India
countrymen resident in the East, was
always ready to come forward with
cunary assistance for the relief of the
maintenance of mission hospitals
handsomely supplemented the contri-
raised here for the relief of the suffer-
famine. The effect of what has been
is most satisfactory. The lives of
thousands of our fellow-men have
been saved, but more than that—one has
without fear of contradiction, the
moral effect of this act of gen-
towards the Chinese, on the part
Englishmen, is almost without a
in the history of our international
decourse.

There is no reason why an effort should not be made to maintain permanently various benevolent agencies in China for relieving distress. Under

local management such agencies would be productive of unmixed good to the Chinese. I have often thought that, if every European Settlement in China had from the beginning maintained some institution for ministering in various ways, and on a considerable scale, to the wants of suffering humanity, our presence in China would not only have been a source of untold blessing to myriads of sufferers, but we should also have created a far more favourable impression on the Chinese than we have now done. We should have been regarded with respect in many cases where hitherto we have been only looked on with contempt; we should have elicited feelings of gratitude and good-will where hitherto we have been met with only suspicion and dislike.

To sum up in few words what has now been said—there is room for the existence of a permanent organization for carrying out the following objects; firstly, to awaken in England a general interest in Chinese affairs; 2ndly, to promote the welfare of Chinese immigrants in the colonies and dependencies of Western powers; 3rdly, to secure contributions in this country for carrying on works of philanthropy in China. Such an organization would, I believe, commend itself to numbers of persons who have both the will and the means to be of service to the Chinese people of all the other, and with the object for which the Anti-Opium Society exists. All these aims coincide with the real interests of the Chinese, and everything we can do to promote these interests will help to establish a right relationship between Western nations and China. China is now passing through a crisis in her national history. She needs now, and will need more and more as time goes by, the generous and unobtrusive sympathy, and the disinterested good-will of intelligent foreigners. The association of such persons, determined to avail themselves with tact and discretion of every opportunity for manifesting their good-will towards the Chinese, might accomplish a work, the importance of which cannot be overrated. Not only would they be able to confer great and lasting benefits upon the Chinese, but the work they accomplished would not fail to produce hereafter satisfactory results in affecting the relations which China will sustain with other countries, when at last she has emerged from her solitude and taken a proper place amongst the nations.

I am, &c., ARNOLD FOSTER

[We are heartily obliged to Mr Foster for this letter. His experience as Honorary Secretary to the China Famine Relief Fund, entitles him to bear testimony to the kindly feeling of many in this country towards China. We commend his suggestions to the attention of our readers, and shall be glad to receive their thoughts upon the proposition to enlarge the scope of Society.—ED. FRIEND OF CHINA.]

The exports do great credit to the country. They are of a useful character, if we except the betel and tobacco. And the Export shows a gradual increase in quantities, there have been additions to the list of exports and new ports have been opened.

In the exports, rice heads the list. The country has had abundance for its consumption and has on the export 5,487,699 dollars worth of rice, 27,850,000 paday. Among the exports amounting more than 100,000 dollars each are, areca nut, silk, sticklac, sapanwood, teak planks, rattan, pepper, salt, salt fish, muslin, hemp, hides, horns, hoofs, bones and shells. Of dried fish there are more than 200,000 dollars worth on the list, and more than 200,000 dollars worth of tinselled.

The Report of Imports as furnished by the Chinese Customs at Hongkong, N. S. M.'s customs for 1878 at the end of the year is instructive—the very large figures on the list are for Opium 884,000 dollars. The next largest figures are for sugar 558,720 dollars, and in these figures are not reckoned the spirits liquors made in the country, which as one of the most lucrative incomes to the government. I do not know but that we should be ashamed to say how much we would give the government for the privilege of monopolizing this department of production. The Chinamen made quantities of sugar and molasses and an export in this department. There is imported quantity of molasses 827,289 in 1878. This undoubtedly to be converted to alcohol drinks. There used to be stringent forbidding Siamese to smoke opium. Now they are allowed. All smoke properly, and the effects are terrible in the department. Opium unfits for anything but creates an imperious demand for money. It must be had, and bolts cannot hinder the devoted addicts, from places where there is nothing that can be so exchanged as the opium. Thieving is among the common evils. And there are rooms the opium articles at very cheap rates. I am reminded the other day, that a high official made his purchases at these rooms, they were to be bought so cheaper there than elsewhere.

Thirty years ago drunkenness was rare occurrence in Siam. It is now every day event. The Siamese love excitement better than any other sense and strong drink is one of the easiest to get it.

They have one very essential
make drunkards. They make bitter
medicine, in which the liquid is
whisky, and if you accuse them of
thy breath and begin to warn them,
no, so, is their explanation we are n
drinkers, we but take medicine to
our infirmities and give us stren
work. The doctor ordered it.

We used to think gambling was
stone of stumbling, but now it se
wield the first place to whisky.

In whatever direction we turn the look is discouraging for the people whole. The old people are passing the young people are very general people. They are learning how to get a great deal of money, and multitude getting it in the only true, reliable—remunerative production—adding changeable value to valuable objects.
Siam Advertiser.

THE JAPANESE 'PUNCH'
(Japan Gazette):

The *Matsu Maru Chimbun*—the P. the Japanese—which towards the last year incurred the displeasure of Government by too vehement onslaughts on some of its prominent members, was to reappear shortly after the new year, if, of course, a little more guarded yet it still thence many arrows against who are not in favour with the people of the Japanese 'Punch' reappeared not only because it gives one an

Japanese humour, but also because thereby may be learned what feelings are predominant regarding the questions of the day, political and social. Even here despotism is tempered with epigram, spoken and written, and though but few find the way into print, such satirical Government men and measures may be seen the light of publication, for the student of Japanese politics may get a hint of the feelings of the people. The celebrated parrot, who 'didn't think much but was bigger to think' was a *caged bird*, we must recollect and, under the rigid grasp of the corrupt and repressive bureaucracy which now enslaves this country, free speech is impossible. But it is dangerous for a Government when its subjects are 'beggars to think'—though denied expression in speech breeds action and the blow falls without the warning of word. Unfortunately it is difficult to foreigners to catch the meaning of the illustrations, which are often based on words, and there are insuperable barriers to those who are not well acquainted with the language. Still, with a little explanation a good deal may be made intelligible and we daily devote space to the new papers of the Capital, we have thought might amuse some of our readers were occasionally to occupy ourselves a little with *Funck* as well.

Among the illustrations in a late number we observe a young lady, seated in a shop—as indicated by the scale, soroban arithmōn lying around her. Under the drawing is the following Japanese proverb: "The place of the *mekake* is not in the shop," the meaning of which is, the matters of a private nature had better be kept out of the sight of the public. What is here referred to may be inferred from a roll of paper which the dame holds in her hand, and on which the word *Kunaiishi* is easily deciphered, while in the background appear the outlines of the *Kunai* building. Many Japanese hold the opinion that the Imperial Household Department ought to have nothing to do with politics, and that the designation *Shō*, which marks it of equal rank with the Gaimushō (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), is inapt of place.

On another page we find "our Ministers hauling in a precious fish from among the Reeds of foreign shores." The two fishermen are depicted as *Punch* always depicts high Government officials, viz., with a high forehead, a high nose, a high chin, and a high back. The fish is like the fish *Namazu*, which is a thing which for its long mouseth-like tail is a thing which Government officials are very anxious to catch. The coat of one of the fishmen is of a "navy anchor" pattern, while the other is embellished with telegraph poles and other insignia of "public works" very sufficiently indicating particular Ministers alluded to. The spot of the beach form the word "Nippon" while the enormous fish just hooked is the shape of *Yebisu*, one of the gods bringing wealth, but also suggestive of the term "Yebisu" which is a name applied to the Japanese. Behind the fisherman appear the sumptuous mansion in which the catch is to be put up.

The number that appeared on the inst. contains a drawing that shows to cause the Japanese principally attract the present flood of paper-money. Wrestling matches are often held at the Shokoku festival at Kudan, in honour of the war that fell in the last rebellion, and who now become spirits, Kami. The current of the Empire is also Kami (paper), the illustration shows a fat Shokoku wrestling with the fat Bank-kami, the suggestion being that it is to the enormous loss of the country in civil wars that is attributed the present "flourishing" of the banks. *Punch* asks, "What will result be?" and is evidently in doubt, there in the long run the bank-wrestlers not be knocked over, and the skulls gain the day.

A hurried notice is all we can find for to-day, but on a future occasion we give a lengthier review, with a few extracts from the text, as well as explanations of some others of the cartoons.

Capt. Boyton, who has just returned from New York after three years' absence in Europe, during which time he has been engaged in demonstrating the value of "life-saving dresses," appears to be very satisfied with the result of his expedition. He has, as he informed the reporter at the office of the New York papers, visited several principal countries in Europe, such as England, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, and Russia, where he has employed his life-saving apparatus, and has been drilling the life-savers in its use; the English Government has purchased it, and the Italian Government "has it in hand;" the Russian Government, Capt. Boyton says that a Turkish gunboat blown up in the Dardanelles was destroyed by a torpedo guided by a Russian sailor dressed in the life-saving costume. Capt. Boyton has done a immense amount of swimming in his life. He crossed the English Channel in thirty-four hours, floated down the Rhine in twenty-four hours, swam the Danube in twenty-four hours, and swam the Adriatic in twenty-eight hours; and his journey on foot from Rome to Lyons took him a total distance of 740 kilometres, which he did in 179 hours. On the Arno, from Florence to Pisa, in Dec. 1876, he swam 160 kilometres in sixteen hours; and from Tiber, from Orto to Rome, 200 kilometres in thirty-one hours. He swam from the island of Capri to Naples in sixteen hours, traversed the Straits of Messina from Reggio Calabria to Charybdis in five hours; went down the Rhone from Seyssel to Lyons and Avignon in six hours; swam from the Olives to the White Rocks to the point of Marseilles; went down the Somme from Amiens to Abbeville in twelve hours.

days; crossed the Straits of Gibraltar in stormy weather in seventeenth hours; swam down the Seine from Nogent-le-Roi to Paris in seventy-five hours, taking several other voyages. He has been decorated in every country, and is called "full fig" as he remarked, "blissed out with medals and crosses."

The physicians and temperance Chicago are very much excited over a remedy discovered by a Dr. D. which, it is asserted, not only cures the most violent cases of intemperance, but leaves the drunkards an unconquerable aversion to spirit liquors. The medicine is *r-d Peruvia* (cinchona rubra), called by druggists "bark," because it comes from twigs of the side of a quill. A pound of this is reduced to powder and soaked in a pint of alcohol. It is then strained and evaporated down to half a pint, and is in fact a pound to a half-pint. A drunkard is given a teaspoonful of this medicine every three hours, and his appetite is occasionally moistened between the first and second days. The dose is generally reduced to a

spoonful, then to a quarter-spoonful, and gradually down to fifteen, ten, and five drops. The medicine is continued for a period of from five to fifteen days, and in extreme cases to thirty days. The average is about the average. "Doc D'Unger has cured 2,800 cases by this treatment. He takes no "debauched by liquor for years—used only, denatured, lathsome sots," and in ten days, as a rule, makes sober respectable men of them, with a positive aversion to liquor in any form. The editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, who takes a deep interest in the new remedy, gives the following account of one of the cases in which a perfect cure was lately effected—"One of the first citizens of Chicago a few years ago became a common drunkard. He fell into the lowermost depths. He grovelled in the dust. His wife, a lovely woman, got a divorce from him. At the last moment, when ready to die, the unhappy man's friends tried this wonderful remedy for four days; in a few days he was cured, and in a week he gained the use of his tongue, hands, and brain. The colour came to his cheeks, and in a fortnight he was a cured man. He has no longing for liquor. He hates the sight of it. This reformed and cured drunkard is now going to be married again to the lovely wife who had to leave him a year ago, and who with his children is delighted at this blessed change in his condition."

It is said that there is a "Book of Healers" in circulation amongst the physicians. The compiler has done up much time and trouble to his work, and has appended notes relating to the ages, temper, and looks, and the social position of the patients. In 1,200, a year, or its equivalent, of the money is the lowest qualification for admittance to the work. Notwithstanding the talk about hard times, ruined fortunes, and prevailing distress, it is said that the list is a very full one, and contains prizes far more valuable than those of a Puritan lottery.

Mr Stanfield, M. P., spoke on Tuesday night at a meeting at Halifax on the importance of political education. He said there was only one safeguard for Liberal political opinion and administration based upon an extending suffrage, and that was the education of those who had to choose the legislators of the country. To a certain extent this political education was conducted by the press, but they must not confide exclusively upon the press. They had learned some lessons about the press lately. Where the constituency which bought the paper was sound, there they might find sound and reputable papers, as the provincial papers of the country were, when they came to a vast unorganized population like that of London, with a little political character and individuality, where the bulk of those who read the papers did not read the newspapers. There were politicians, but they were for theatrical, or Stock Exchange news, and papers were not the guide for politicians in the management of their affairs; and he was not mistaken, before very long the ship of the boat and the confidence was gained, the Government would learn that it had placed a mistaken confidence in the applause and extravagance of an adulterous press.

Retrenchment is now the order of the day at St. Petersburg. The cost of this war has entirely crippled the Russian exchequer, and even if Turkey should be able at any future time to pay part of her war indemnity stipulated for at San Stefano it will go not much further than purchasing a few drops of water on a hot stone. Russia is kept south of the Dnieper, and there will be no possibility of making an end meet. A special committee has been instituted to inquire into the means of cutting down the public expenditure. This, however, is generally thought to be a mere blind, for if the Czar were to reduce the estimates, his financial resources could very well tell him how to set it right. The late Emperor Napoleon III. is said to say that a good policy must be good finances. The present policy of Russia is one which must necessarily render resourceless the empire in the utmost; and keeping the army constant war footing, preventing the army from reorganizing. That the existing policy must needs end in national bankruptcy, despite of retrenchment measures, is a fact of which any doubting spirit, capable of seeing any doubt

The Pope has sent one more electric message into the world. In it he deplores the poverty and poverty of the aged, the physical infirmities that cause which is the result of the sins of the fathers, and is sent by those three "barbarians," Socialism, Communism, and "Nihilism," who wars all the chiefs of the secular world to look to the Church as the most effective auxiliary in the war they now wage against this modern hydra. Plo Nono used to say all the diseases of the social body are the pollution of the Holy See and the oppression of its temporal authority. Leo, on the contrary, does not touch upon this topic with more than just a passing glance, and, altogether does not seem anxious to be dubbed "the thoughtless Pope of the Vatican," like his predecessor, Pius the Jesuite, who used to do with the latter pretty much as you liked, are utterly satisfied, and to declare that they may remain the practice of ruined imperialism, the head of his political autocracy. Some go so far as to predict that he will eventually tread in the footsteps of his predecessor, Clement, who bore the same name, and who abolished the order of about a hundred years ago. This, he is not to be expected, although a great act of acrimony will probably continue between the Pope and General Bismarck as either live.

A correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* alludes to that paper an account of a man in a night-bouring a robe which he wore last Sunday, in which the preacher said: "with bitter vituperation" that the "king of the town library was" "the God's judgment on the town." The Governor's declaration in the board above General Tom Thumb died on July 10, his native place, Beryn, in the province of West Friesland, in H. Land, which he had only recently retired after receiving handsome fortune from exhibiting in the chief countries of Europe and America. The cause of his death was dropsy. The real name of the gentleman.

London (with all its suburbs) covers in the 15 miles radius of Charing Cross nearly 700 square miles. It is within these boundaries over a million inhabitants. It contains more counties than any other city in the world. In Gloucester combined, or 87 per cent of the entire population. Every four minutes a birth takes place in the metropolis; every six minutes a death.

There are 206 persons every day, and 76,000 annually. London has 7,000 miles of streets, and on an average 28 miles of new streets are opened, and 9,000 new houses built every year; 1,000 vessels and 9,000 sailors are in port every day. Its crime is also in proportion to its extent. Seventy-three thousand persons are annually taken into custody by the police, and more than one-third of all the crimes in the country are committed within its borders. Thirty-eight thousand persons are annually committed for drunkenness by its magistrates. The metropolis comprises considerably upwards of 100,000 foreigners from every quarter of the globe. It contains more Roman Catholics than Rome itself, more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Irish than Belfast, more Scotchmen than Aberdeen, and more Swedes than Cardiff. Its beershops and gin palaces are so numerous that their frontages, placed side by side, would stretch from Charing Cross to Clitheroe, a distance of 62 miles. If all the dwellings in London could thus have their frontages placed side by side they would extend beyond the city of York. London has sufficient paupers to occupy every house in Brighton. The Sunday labourer, who advocates the cessation of work on the Sabbath, has toiled all the week that 60 miles of shops are open every Sunday.

With regard to churches and chapels, the Bishop of London, examined before a committee of the House of Lords in the year 1840, said:—"If you proceed a mile or two eastward of St. Paul's you will find your way in the midst of a population of the most wretched and destitute of mankind, consisting of artificers, labourers, beggars, thieves, to the amount of 800,000 or 400,000 souls. Throughout this entire quarter there is not more than one church for every 10,000 inhabitants, and in two districts there is but one church for 45,000 souls."

The Underwriters' Room at Lloyd's day is a splendid hall, with Scagliola columns and richly decorated ceiling, mahogany tables placed at intervals round the room. "What an animated, demure, hubbub is here!" says a French writer. "One might fancy that by the with the thoughts of which every brain occupied here, had imparted some of agitation and uproar to the business we see." The current of news, transactions take place, and what going on, runs from the deep of the hall to the outer with a deep murmuring roar. "There is a plan and fro are of it very distinct class, the insurers of ships and the insurers of brokers." The latter have become the reason, the reason being as follows: To merchant who wishes to insure a or a certain kind of merchandise that about to export, may by no means allow meet the underwriter who is prepared take that particular risk. While he is ing to insure his ship she may have also started—may even be at the bottom of sea. In the latter case if delay might fatal, for the news once arrived the ship had been wrecked, he could no course, effect any insurance. Is there goes to a broker who knows the habits the place, and probably the very underwriter whose means or known predilection for certain forms of investment will him desirous of taking the risk. The business of Lloyd's is conducted by a mittee of twelve influential members, the working staff includes a score clerks, and a staff of assistants technically known as "waterers," which would seem as though the commercial character of Lloyd's Coffee House will cling to the The funds of Lloyd's Association, as it be termed, are large, and are used to advantage: partly in charity bestowed on deserving, though unfortunate seamen, and partly in reward in various to special cases of merit. It costs the derwriter £50 entrance fee and £12 subscription to belong to it; the above are let off for about half the above an ordinary subscriber pays 25 per cent for the privilege of entering the room of the Association. We have now traced history of the greatest maritime commerce on the world, one that could only belong to a great nation. No other could devise less support it.—*The Sea: Its Story of Adventure, Profit and Heroism*

THE Melbourne *Argus* publishes the following description by Sir Andrew in a telegram to Col. Glover the new uplicate Australia cable between this port and Australia. The cable adds that in Col. Glover's opinion the subsidy, of £32,400 per annum will pay for interest on the loan for the cable, and, moreover, that duplicating this will probably cost £100,000, for the equivalent will be received by the Cable Company. This is surely taking into account much of a pessimist view of matters. But, much we may ask, did the Company last year by interruptions in the telegraph lines, between Madras, and Australia? "I may state, that the spare wires are being winding out in the *Odorin* is patented as follows:—Cables covered with tape, then brass braid together by another tape with some of the fine gale recently invented, the external wires are smeared with same and covered with two-layers of tape protected in same manner. The cable is patented, and I think we simply very durable but not cheap cables. Machinery has had to be made for cable of much stronger description, great desire is to have such a cable prevent heavy repeating expenses. *Spargis* Times.

A RETZEV has been published giving particulars of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men at present serving the Army. The figures which it presents show that it is entirely a mistake to suppose that Ireland furnishes no recruits. Of the officers 698 are English, 107 Scotch, and 1,000 Irish; while of the non-commissioned officers and rank and file England supplies Scotland 14,235, and Ireland 59,112; remarkable that during the last ten years the number of Scotch and Irish sold into slavery gradually decreased, and the number of Englishmen serving in the Army has correspondingly increased. On the 1st of January 1868, the numbers were 108,810, 17,011 Scotch, and 55,583 Irish; religious denominations of the ranks of the Army correspond very nearly to the numbers of the various nations there being 14,566 Presbyterians and Roman Catholics who attend the Church of England with 117,998 and "other Protestants," 6,545 respectively accounting for the greater number of Englishmen.

There is one Jew (Jehovah's witnesses) and Mahomedans, Hindoos, &c. whose religion is not stated.

1,709

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, 1. Letters; per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, trouble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labrad, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The other countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redressed correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.E.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.E.), Hayti (N.E.), Mexico (N.E.), Panama (N.E.), Salvador (N.E.), and Venezuela (N.E.).

Via San Francisco, via Panama, via Brindisi, via Suez, via Aden, via Bombay, via Calcutta, via Singapore, via Hongkong, via Shanghai, via Yokohama, via Kobe, via Osaka, via Japan, via Korea, via China, via India, via Australia, via New Zealand, via Tasmania, via Fiji, via Natal, via Cape, via St. Helena, via Ascension.

Letters, 30 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books & Patterns, 14 cents per 2 oz.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books & Patterns, 14 cents per 2 oz.

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—
Letters, 30 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books & Patterns, 14 cents per 2 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, 30 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books & Patterns, 14 cents per 2 oz.

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title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book, packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter, (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatcher delivery.

Patterns.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bag or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ores, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or iron, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford

complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent by any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited, or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fakhai, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Prepayment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, or one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prop up this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c., by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or non-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered) nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile articles should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use other waxes or gums, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered, as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the amount of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 8 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Faint, Curious, Articles of Dress

Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being returned, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a *bona fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in India. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheques, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2, 18 cents.
" £5, 38 " "
" £7, 54 " "
" £10, 72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).
Up to \$25, 15 cents.
" 50, 30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 8 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

Mar. 6, 1879.

Letts. Pays. Letts.

Adams, Mrs. 1. Lun Tong 2.

Chas. A. 1. Long Sing & Co. 1.

Amicable Ins. 1. Lopez, Maria 1.

Office 1. Lamley, John 8.

Amabury, A. 2. Lynch, Jeremiah 1.

Atkins, Miss 1. Macdonald, Cap. 1.

Ayong, Mr. 1. Marquis, Wm. 1.

Banks, Geo. 1. Meagido 1.

Benton, C. J. 1. McGowan, Mrs. 1.

Breshore, Wm. 2. McMillan, Harry 2.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers						
Adria	Brit.	789	Mar. 5	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Saloon	12th, daylight
Albany	Brit.	306	Jan. 18	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Boihow	K'loon Dock
Alice	Ger.	1904	Mar. 1	Messageries Maritimes	South Sea Island	put back
Amazon	Brit.	814	Feb. 20	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Amoy	Brit.	2015	Mar. 26	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Shanghai	Ab'deen Dock
Ava	Brit.	749	Feb. 26	Kwok Achong	Yama & S. F. Cacao	To-day
Belgia	Brit.	1036	Feb. 27	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Bombay	Brit.	317	Mar. 20	E. & A. H. Hong	Hoihow & Haiphong	To-day
China	Brit.	654	Mar. 4	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	11th inst.
Conquest	Brit.	864	Mar. 7	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	11th, daylight
Dale	Brit.	117	Mar. 25	Gibb, Livingstone & Co.	Port Darwin	Tug Plying
Douglas	Brit.	1060	Feb. 28	Gibb, Livingstone & Co.	Australian Ports	18th, noon
Fame	Brit.	200	Mar. 20	Gibb, Livingstone & Co.	Australian Ports	To-day
Killarney	Brit.	606	June 26	Kwok Achong	Manila	10th inst.
Memmut	Brit.	871	Feb. 1	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Norna	Brit.	783	Mar. 18	W. H. Ray	Yokohama	K'loon Dock
Ocean	Brit.	1736	Mar. 2	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	To-day
Olympia	Brit.	820	Jan. 9	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Sea Gull	Amer.	820	Jan. 9	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Tanala	Brit.	820	Jan. 9	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Thales	Brit.	820	Jan. 9	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Thingalla	Brit.	820	Jan. 9	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Venice	Brit.	820	Jan. 9	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Yottung	Brit.	820	Jan. 9	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Zephyr	Brit.	820	Jan. 9	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Sailing Vessels						
Abbie N. Franklin	Amer. bge.	460	Mar. 6	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Portland (Oregon)	10th inst.
Alden Besse	Amer. bge.	850	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.	San Francisco	Channel f.o.
Beethoven	Ger.	340	Jan. 25	Melchers & Co.	San Francisco	Channel f.o.
Black Hawk	Amer. sh.	1126	Jan. 13	Vogel & Co.	San Francisco	Channel f.o.
Black Watch	Brit. bge.	491	Dec. 22	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	San Francisco	Channel f.o.
Catherine Marden	Brit. 3m. sh.	487	Feb. 22	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Channel f.o.
Charmar	Amer. sh.	1383	Jan. 2	J. J. dea Remedios & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Christina	Nic. 3m. sh.	188	July 18	W. H. Ray	Portland (Oregon)	
Coeran	Amer. sh.	853	Nov. 18	Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Coloma	Amer. bge.	822	Mar. 3	Butterfield & Swire	Portland (Oregon)	
Craigie Lea	Brit. bge.	357	Feb. 8	Landsteln & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Deux Freres	Ger. bge.	891	Mar. 3	Wiel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Elizabeth Childs	Brit. bge.	327	Mar. 3	Meyer & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Eve	Brit. bge.	282	Feb. 6	Melchers & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Formosa	Brit. bge.	744	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Forward	Brit. bge.	296	Mar. 7	Wiel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Golden Rule	Amer. sh.	1195	Jan. 18	Vogel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Harbourside	Brit. bge.	877	Jan. 18	Vogel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Herbert Black	Amer. bge.	573	Jan. 2	Rozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Highlander	Amer. sh.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Holstein	Ger. 3m. sh.	281	Jan. 10	Vogel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Humboldt	Ger. bge.	830	Feb. 18	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Invisible	Amer. sh.	1450	Dec. 14	Melchers & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
James Shepherd	Brit. bge.	849	Feb. 14	Melchers & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Johann Friedrich	Ger. bge.	242	Mar. 1	Melchers & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Johann Schmidt	Ger. bge.	483	Mar. 1	Melchers & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Julie	Brit. bge.	504	Feb. 12	Carlowitz & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Kirkland	Brit. bge.	453	Jan. 24	Wiel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Large	Brit. bge.	751	Feb. 17	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Lota	Brit. bge.	472	Jan. 18	Order	Portland (Oregon)	
Marquis of Argyll	Brit. bge.	500	Dec. 24	Rozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Matchless	Amer. sh.	1165	Nov. 10	Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Mignon	Amer. sh.	484	Jan. 1	Vogel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Morning Star	Brit. bge.	570	Dec. 28	Meyer & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Nehemiah Gibson	Amer. bge.	741	Feb. 9	Siemens & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Papa	Brit. bge.	324	Mar. 6	Carlowitz & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Paul Marie	Amer. bge.	1183	Feb. 23	Butterfield & Swire	Portland (Oregon)	
Pembroke	Brit. bge.	549	Feb. 20	Melchers & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Penrhyn	Brit. bge.	465	Feb. 16	Wiel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Saga	Amer. bge.	586	Jan. 26	Vogel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Stella B. Allen	Amer. bge.	586	Jan. 26	Vogel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Stonewall Jackson	Amer. bge.	1102	Dec. 30	Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Strathmore	Brit. bge.	1160	Dec. 17	Vogel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Sumarilda	Brit. bge.	500	Dec. 21	Captain	Portland (Oregon)	
Sumatra	Norw. sh.	943	Jan. 9	Vogel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Sunderland	Amer. sh.	1063	Jan. 5	Vogel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Tartar	Brit. bge.	266	Feb. 27	Melchers & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Thor-A. Goddard	Amer. bge.	682	Jan. 23	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Thomas Fletcher	Amer. bge.	645	Feb. 23	Captain	Portland (Oregon)	
Thras Brothers	Brit. bge.	367	Feb. 24	Ed. Yee Hong	Portland (Oregon)	
Vicenta	Span. bge.	518	Jan. 24	Remedios & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Wandering Minstrel	Brit. bge.	362	Feb. 17	Captain	Portland (Oregon)	
CANTON						
China	Ger. str.	648	Mar. 6	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	
Fuyew	Chl. str.	920	Mar. 8	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Armede	7 c	French	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	3800	12	450	Jan. 21	de la Barriere
Ashuelot	6 c	U. S.	corvette	1370	6	700	Feb. 12	Geo. H. Perkins
Fly	7 h	British	gun vessel	564	4	120	Dec. 21	M. McNeill
Himalaya	7 c	British	troopship	8453	...	...	Feb. 24	Ed. White
Iron Duke	7 c	British	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	8787	14	800	Feb. 15	Wm. Cleveland
Lily	6 h	British	gun vessel	700	3	95	Jan. 28	B. E. Cochrane
Mecanes	6 h	British	military hospital	2391	...	...	Jan. 30	Lt.-Com. G. A. Grey
Mosquito	6 h	British	gunboat	465	4	50	Jan. 30	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	8087	20	...	Feb. 28	William M. Annesley
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	685	2	250	Feb. 28	Boots
Wolf	6 c	German	gunboat	428	...	...	Feb. 28	...

FOUCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

March 1, 1879.

HONGKONG SAILING VESSELS.

March 1, 1879.

MEN-OF-WAR.

March 1, 1879.

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

March 1, 1879.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

March 1, 1879.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

March 1, 1879.

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MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

March 1, 1879.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, March 8th, 1879.

At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.	Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450 400	來路烟猪肉
" Amc. Sugar cured, . . .	270 250	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . .	200 180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	160 150	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . . catty	130 120	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . .	140 130	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . .	80 70	湯肉
" Steak, . . .	140 130	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50 40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300 270	牛舌
" corned, . . .	300 270	鹹牛舌
" Head, . . .	600 500	牛頭
" Heart, . . .	130 120	牛心
" Hump, salt, catty	130 120	牛肩
" Feet, . . . each	50 45	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . .	55 45	牛腰
" Tail, . . .	100 90	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	70 60	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55 45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600 500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . . lb.	320 300	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . .	220 200	金華火腿
" English, . . .	350 320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . .	180 160	羊腩骨
" Leg, . . .	180 160	羊腿
" Shoulder, . . .	140 120	羊手
Pigs' Chitlings, . . . catty	70 60	豬臟
" Feet, . . .	100 90	豬脚
" Fry, . . .	110 100	豬雜
" Head, . . .	90 80	豬頭
" Heart, . . . each	60 50	豬心
" Kidneys, . . .	90 80	豬腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	110 100	豬肝
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	160 150	豬牌骨
" Corned, . . .	140 130	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . .	180 150	豬腿
" Fat or Lard, . . .	120 110	豬油
Sheep's Head and Feet, set	450 400	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	50 40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . .	70 60	羊腰
" Liver, . . .	140 130	羊肝
Smoking Pigs, . . .	\$2.25 \$1.50	豬仔
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120 —	生牛油
" Mutton, . . .	120 110	生牛油
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	180 120	生牛油
Veal, . . .	140 130	牛仔肉
Poultry.		
Oapons, . . . catty	200 180	雞
Deer, Shanghai, . . . each	\$2 —	鴨
Ducks, . . . catty	180 120	鴨
Eggs, Hen, . . . doz.	100 —	鴨蛋
" Duck, . . .	100 —	鴨蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	170 160	雞
Geese, . . .	120 110	鴨
Partridges, . . . each	300 270	鴨
Pheasants, Shanghai, . . . pair	\$1 800	鴨
Pigeons, . . . each	150 140	鴨
Quail, . . .	120 110	鴨
Rabbits, live, Canton, . . .	700 600	鴨
" Shanghai, . . .	500 400	鴨
Snipe, . . . each	120 110	鴨
Teal, . . .	220 200	鴨
Turkeys, Cook, . . . catty	300 450	鴨
" Hen, . . .	350 300	鴨
Wild Duck, Shanghai, . . . pair	600 500	鴨
" Goose, . . . each	900 800	鴨
Fish.		
Bombay Ducks, . . . per hundred	400 300	魚
Bream, . . . catty	80 70	魚
Carp, . . .	80 70	魚
Catfish, . . .	80 70	魚
Codfish, salt, . . .	160 —	魚
Crabs, . . .	100 70	魚
Cuttle Fish, . . .	70 60	魚
Dace, . . .	80 70	魚
Dog Fish, . . .	60 50	魚
Kels, Congor, . . .	60 50	魚
" Fresh water, . . .	110 100	魚
File Fish, . . .	80 70	魚
Fresh Fish, Large, . . .	140 —	魚
" Small, . . .	60 50	魚
Garoupe, . . .	160 —	魚
Gudgeon, . . .	110 100	魚
Gurnard, . . .	120 110	魚
Haddock, . . .	140 90	魚
Herrings, fresh, . . .	80 70	魚
" smoked, . . . box	\$1.00 —	魚
King Crab, . . . each	120 110	魚
Live Fish, . . . catty	120 110	魚
Lobsters, . . .	90 80	魚
Mackerel, . . .	80 70	魚
Mullet, . . .	80 70	魚
" Red, . . .	100 —	魚
Oysters, . . .	110 100	魚
Parrot Fish, . . .	120 —	魚
Perch, . . .	80 70	魚
Pike, . . .	120 —	魚

Plaice,	catty	90	80	花破
Pomfret, White	"	80	70	白鰻
Pomfret, Black	"	70	60	黑鰻
Prawns,	"	100	90	明蝦
Ray,	"	70	60	琵琶沙
Rock Fish,	"	110	100	石狗公
Roach,	"	120	110	鯉魚
Shark young,	"	60	50	鯊魚
Salmon, Canton,	"	110	100	鮭魚
Salt Fish,	"	120	80	鹹魚
Skate,	"	50	40	鯊魚
Shrimps,	"	70	60	蝦
Snapper,	"	90	80	立魚
Snipe Fish,	"	50	40	沙鑽魚
Soles, Fresh	"	70	60	鮑魚
Tench,	"	110	100	鮠魚
Turbot,	"	120	110	左口魚
Turtles, small, fresh water,	"	500	—	脚魚
Fruits.				菓子
Apples, California,	catty	200	140	舊金山平菓
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,	"	35	30	省城香蕉
" " Manila,	"	100	90	呂宋沙蕉
" common,	"	25	20	古厘蕉
Chestnuts,	"	160	80	風栗
Citron,	"	110	60	香緣子
Cocoanuts,	each	50	45	椰子
Currants,	bottle	430	350	細洋梨
Dates,	bottle	500	400	無花菓乾
Figs, Dried,	box	750	—	檸檬
Lemons, China,	catty	60	—	乾梅
Liches, Dried,	"	200	160	荔枝乾
Long Ngon, Dried,	"	400	300	青白櫻桃
Olives, green,	catty	40	30	省城櫻桃
Oranges, (Coolie) Canton,	"	40	35	柑
" Coolie Mandarin,	"	60	—	橘
" Kam-kwat,	"	100	80	省城朱砂桔
" Mandarin, Canton,	"	60	50	四會柑
" Dark Skinned,	"	85	30	細桔仔
" Small,	"	110	100	新會甜橙
" Sweet (Sun-wey),	"	110	100	木瓜
Papaw,	"	150	—	天津雪梨
Pears, Tientsin,	"	120	110	南京雪梨
" Nanking,	"	100	80	星架坡波羅
Pine-apples, Singapore, each	"	800	250	大蕉
Plantains, common	catty	80	50	乾椰
Prunes, Dried,	bottle	600	500	陽額柚
Pumelo, Oblong,	each	20	15	珠提乾
Raisins, Muscatel,	bottle	60	50	白蔗
Sugar Cane,	stick	100	80	酸子
Tamarinds,	catty	60	50	炒馬蹄
Walnuts,	"	60	50	馬蹄
Water Chestnuts,	"	60	50	馬蹄
Vegetables.				菜蔬
Artichokes, Shanghai, catty	"	450	400	丁治竹
Asparagus,	tin	100	80	龍鱗菜
Bamboo Shoots,	catty	20	15	竹笋
Beans, sprout,	"	100	60	芽菜
" French, Macao,	"	20	15	澳門邊豆
Beet Root,	each	12	10	紅菜頭
Brassica,	"	80	70	紅菜
Briejals,	catty	20	15	紅菜
Cabbage, (White Canton),	"	90	40	紅菜
" Macao,	each	20	15	紅菜
" Turnip (Bohl),	"	25	20	芥蘭頭
Caladium "Nga Ko," catty	"	20	—	芥蘭頭
Carrots, (Canton)	"	30	25	金筍
" English	"	100	50	路金筍
Canthflower, Hongkong each	"	20	—	香港地
Celery, Chinese,	catty	50	45	來路芹
Celery, English,	"	100	80	辣椒乾
Onions, Dried,	"	50	40	青紅辣
" Green,	"	50	40	紅加厘
" Red,	"	80	70	矮瓜
Curry Stunt, English,	"	80	70	蒜頭
Egg Plant,	"	80	70	蒜頭
Garlic, old	"	80	25	蒜頭
" New,	"	40	35	蒜頭
" Young	"	40	80	蒜頭
Green Peas, young	"	50	40	荷蘭豆
" old	"	20	15	荷蘭豆
Green Sprouts	"	160	—	芥蘭
Horse Radish, Shanghai,	"	15	12	大馬
Lettuce, Chinese	catty	10	9	生菜
" English	each	10	—	生菜
Mint,	bunch	180	160	薄荷
Onions, Bombay	catty	20	15	蒜頭
" Green	"	40	—	蒜頭
Parley, Chinese,	"	20	15	蒜頭
" English,	bunch	25	20	蒜頭
Potatoes, Japanese,	catty	80	75	洋芋
" Macao,	"	12	10	番薯
" Sweet,	"	30	20	白薯
Radishes, White,	"	20	25	蘿蔔
" English,	dozen	25	20	蘿蔔
Scallions,	catty	60	50	蔥
Sesamum,	"	80	—	乾蔥
Shalots,	"	80	75	蔥
Spinach,	"	70	60	菠菜
Tomatoes,	"	70	60	番茄

G. CRLEY, Inspector of Markets.